



CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings

[2016-2026]

Contents

Contents	3
LIST OF FIGURES	5
LIST OF ACRONYMS	5
Introduction	6
1.0 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).....	6
1.1 Background	6
Part A – Commonwealth Heritage Obligations	9
2.0 Commonwealth Heritage Obligations.....	9
3.0 Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles.....	9
Part B – Commonwealth Heritage Obligations of CSIRO	11
4.0 Heritage Strategy	11
5.0 CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026.....	11
6.0 Review of the CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026.....	12
7.0 Evaluation of Strategy and Objectives	12
8.0 Identification, recording and reporting of Commonwealth Heritage places.....	13
8.1 Methodology.....	13
9.0 Assessment of heritage values.....	13
9.1 Background – Heritage Assessment Reports	13
9.2 Heritage Assessment Reports	14
10.0 CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register.....	14
11.0 CSIRO Collections, Exhibits and Scientific Equipment Heritage Register.....	15
12.0 Monitoring and Reporting.....	15
13.0 Commitments.....	15
14.0 Heritage Planning.....	16
14.1 Heritage Management Plans or other management arrangements	16
14.2 Existing use of heritage places	16
14.3 Changes that may affect Commonwealth Heritage values.....	17
14.4 Conflict Resolution on Heritage Matters	17
15.0 Heritage Stewardship.....	18
15.1 Embedding heritage in CSIRO Management practices	19
15.2 Maintenance	19
15.3 Heritage Awareness	20
15.4 Responsibilities of Key Personnel.....	20
15.5 Staff training and best practice heritage management	20

15.5.1	Commitments.....	21
15.6	Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting.....	21
15.7	Consultation.....	21
15.7.1	Other Government Agencies.....	22
15.7.2	The Community.....	22
15.7.3	Indigenous Groups.....	23
15.8	Promoting Community Awareness.....	24
Part C – CSIRO Heritage Places and their use		25
16.0	Heritage Places.....	25
16.1	Commonwealth Heritage List Places.....	25
1.2	Other Heritage Values.....	25
1.3	Development of Sites.....	25
16.4	Divestment of Sites.....	26
ATTACHMENT A - Identifying and Managing Heritage Places and Values		27
A.1	Process for Identification and Assessment of Heritage Property.....	27
A.2	Developing a Heritage Management Plan.....	28
Source: <i>Australian Natural Heritage Charter (2Ed.)</i> , Australian Heritage Commission, 2002.....		28
ATTACHMENT B - Identifying and Managing Indigenous Heritage Places and Values		29
Source: <i>Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values (2002)</i>		29
ATTACHMENT C – CSIRO Organisational Chart		30
ATTACHMENT D – CSIRO Site Map		31
ATTACHMENT E CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register		32
ATTACHMENT F – CSIRO PROPOSED WORKS TO HERITAGE PLACES 2016 – 2026 Intentionally Deleted		53
ATTACHMENT G – CSIRO SITES PLANNED FOR DIVESTMENT 2016 – 2026 Intentionally Deleted		54
ATTACHMENT H – PROGRAM FOR HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS (HAPs) AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLANS (HMPs) Intentionally Deleted		55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	CSIRO Sites	6
Figure 2	Former CSIR Head Office, 314 Albert Street, Melbourne, Victoria	7
Figure 3	Forestry House, Wilf Crane Crescent, Yarralumla ACT	13
Figure 4	Phytotron Building, Black Mountain, ACT	16
Figure 5	Gungahlin House, Crace, ACT	17
Figure 6	Main Entomology Building, Black Mountain, ACT	20

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AHC	Australian Heritage Council
CBIS	CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
Department	Department of the Environment
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
HAP	Heritage Assessment Plan
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
Minister	Minister for the Environment
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCA	National Capital Authority
RNE	Register of the National Estate
WHL	World Heritage List

Introduction

1.0 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is Australia’s premier research organisation providing scientific solutions to industry, governments and the Australian community. It is a large Commonwealth Agency employing more than 5,380 staff to conduct and support scientific research.

The Organisation occupies 56 sites across Australia and internationally. While most of its sites are located within urban areas, CSIRO has a number of large field research stations, sites in regional or remote areas, and a laboratory facility in France. The location of each of the sites in Australia is shown at Figure 1 and in a larger scale at Attachment D.

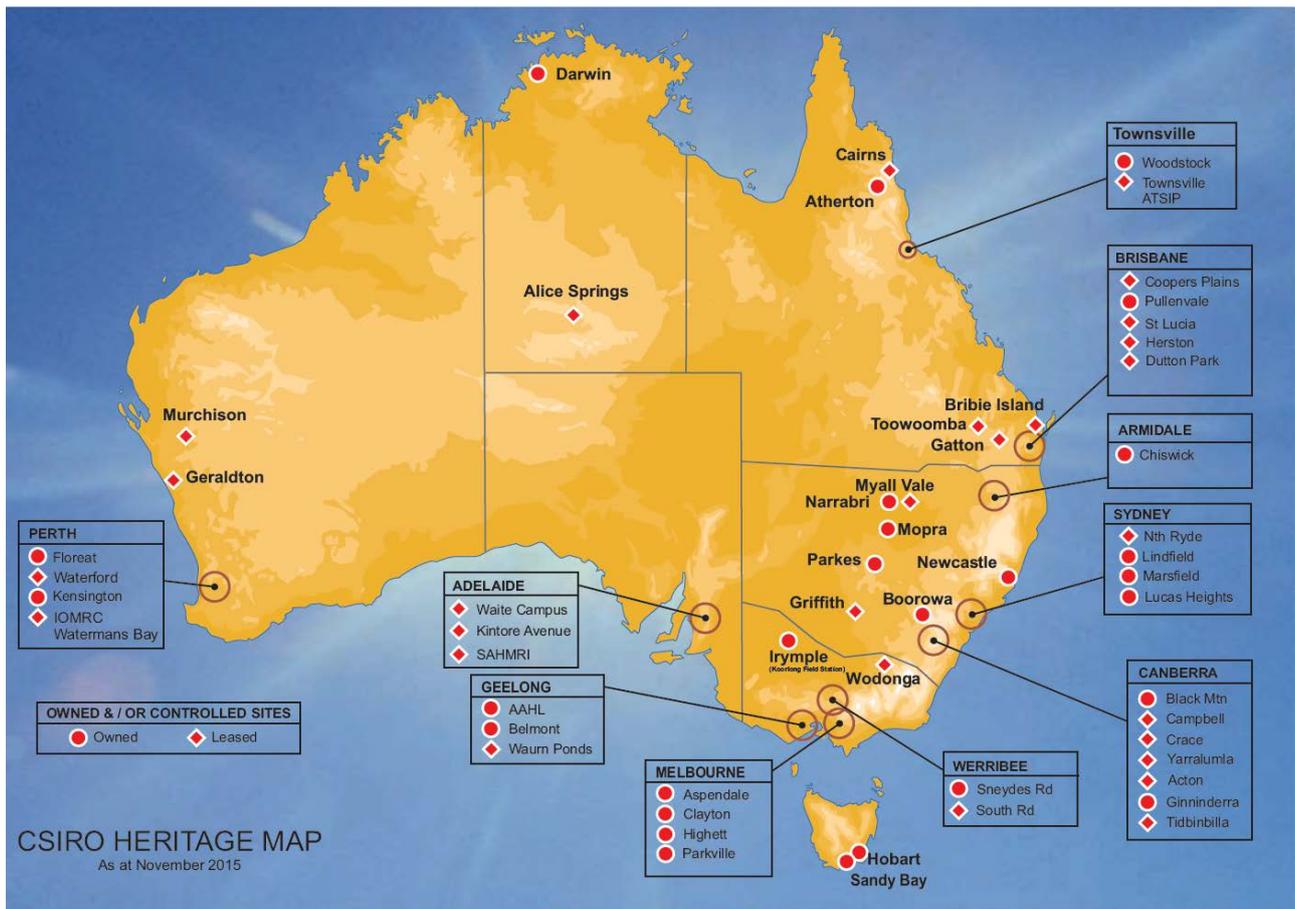


Figure 1 – CSIRO Sites

In addition to the 56 sites above, CSIRO has a number of leased premises or hosted locations. These occupancies tend to have fewer than 5 CSIRO staff and/or are short-term informal occupancy arrangements.

1.1 Background

CSIRO’s origins date from the early years of World War I when the Australian Government established the Advisory Council of Science and Industry in 1916 as the first step towards a ‘national laboratory’.

Several years later, a report on how to organise Australian science resulted in the establishment of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in 1926. The aim of the CSIR was to carry out scientific research to assist primary and secondary industries in Australia — farming, mining and manufacture. In its

first year, the CSIR had 41 scientists working in rented rooms at a technical college in Brunswick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.



Figure 2 - Former CSIR Head Office, 314 Albert Street, Melbourne, Victoria

During the 1930s and 1940s, research was conducted in the fields of:

- animal pests and diseases;
- plant pests and diseases;
- fuel problems, especially liquid fuels;
- preservation of foodstuffs, particularly cold storage; and
- forest products.

The onset of World War II (1939-45), saw CSIRO conducting research to assist the Australian Defence Forces, in areas such as radar. After World War II ended, CSIR research expanded to include areas such as:

- building materials;
- wool textiles;
- coal;
- atmospheric physics;
- physical metallurgy; and
- assessment of land resources.

In 1949, CSIR ceased all secret or 'classified' work for the military and was renamed CSIRO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Over the following six decades, CSIRO has expanded its activities to almost every field of primary, secondary and tertiary industry. These include research into:

- the environment;
- human nutrition;
- conservation;
- urban and rural planning; and
- water.

Some of CSIRO's scientific breakthroughs include:

- Gene Shears
- Night & Day Contact Lenses
- Softly Detergent
- Prickly Pear Control
- Polymer Bank Notes
- Advanced Radio Astronomy
- Total Wellbeing Diet
- Radar
- Biological Control of Rabbits
- Aerogard
- Solar Hot Water Systems
- Wireless LANS

CSIRO has been an integral part of the history of science in Australia and recognises that it is important to protect its places with heritage values effectively. This Heritage Strategy has been prepared to ensure

that CSIRO meets this responsibility and its obligations as a Commonwealth agency under the EPBC Act and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Regulations).

Part A – Commonwealth Heritage Obligations

2.0 Commonwealth Heritage Obligations

The EPBC Act sets out heritage obligations for Commonwealth agencies in identifying, assessing and managing heritage properties. Where Commonwealth agencies control one or more places, they are required to meet the obligations set out in section 341 of the EPBC Act and the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles set out in the Regulations. Under the EPBC Act, Commonwealth agencies that own or lease heritage places are required to:

- take all reasonable steps to assist the Minister and the Australian Heritage Council in the identification, assessment and monitoring of the place's Commonwealth Heritage values (s. 341Z);
- develop heritage strategies which address requirements under the Regulations, including the production of a register of the heritage places under their control and undertaking a program to assess and identify heritage values of all places owned or controlled by the agency (s. 341ZA);
- develop a management plan for each place in the Commonwealth Heritage List consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles in the Regulations (s. 341Y);
- ensure the ongoing protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place when selling or leasing a Commonwealth Heritage listed place (s. 341ZE(1)); and
- seek advice on any action, if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a Commonwealth Heritage place.

3.0 Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

Schedule 7B of the Regulations set out the Commonwealth Heritage management principles (the Principles). The Principles provide a guiding framework for excellence in managing heritage properties and establish the standard and scope for the way places should be managed in order to best protect heritage values for future generations. The Principles are to be used when preparing and implementing management plans and programs.

The Principles are:

1. the objective in managing Commonwealth heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.
2. the management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on Commonwealth Heritage values.
3. the management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State and Territory and Local Government responsibilities for those places.
4. the management of Commonwealth heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.
5. the management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - i. Have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and
 - ii. May be affected by the management of the place.
6. indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.
7. the Management of Commonwealth Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values.

In addition to the above, the EPBC Act establishes the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists and contributes to the protection of World Heritage Listed properties.

The National Heritage List was established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. It includes natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List includes natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places which are either entirely within a Commonwealth area, or outside the Australian jurisdiction and owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority and have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values. This Commonwealth Heritage lists can include places connected to defence, communications, customs and other government activities.

The World Heritage List includes world heritage sites and places that have outstanding universal value that transcends the value they hold for a particular nation. These qualities are expressed in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention). Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention are enacted into law in Australia via the EPBC Act.

Part B – Commonwealth Heritage Obligations of CSIRO

4.0 Heritage Strategy

CSIRO must prepare a Heritage Strategy to managing places to protect and conserve their Commonwealth Heritage values.

The Heritage Strategy must:

- include a program to assess CSIRO’s property holdings and identify any Commonwealth Heritage values;
- include a Plan to create a Heritage Register of places recording their Commonwealth Heritage value (if any);
- include a Plan to report to the Minister on program details with a copy of the Heritage register for his or her information; and
- take all reasonable steps to assist the Minister administering the EPBC Act and the AHC in the identification, assessment and monitoring of a place’s heritage values.

The completion of the Heritage Strategy occurs when the Minister has advised that it is consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

5.0 CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026

CSIRO has developed this ‘CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026.’ The key objectives of this strategy are to:

- a. provide the context and conditions for CSIRO’s management of sites that it owns or controls in order to protect and conserve those places that have Commonwealth or other heritage values;
- b. guide CSIRO staff in meeting their obligations under the EPBC Act;
- c. document the integration of heritage conservation and management within the overall operational and planning framework of CSIRO;
- d. provide for the preparation of a publically available Heritage Register of places under the control (including via leasehold) of CSIRO;
- e. establish administrative context to protect and conserve the heritage values of places that CSIRO owns or controls, including accessing expert advice and applying best practice standards; and
- f. be consistent with Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

The CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016–2026 includes:

- a description of the development of CSIRO’s Heritage Register, its contents, maintenance and public accessibility;
- a program for the completion of the identification and assessment process of CSIRO owned or controlled places;
- measures to implement and manage community and Indigenous consultation;
- measures to manage conflict resolution between conserving and protecting Commonwealth and other heritage values and agency operational requirements; and
- a description of processes for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of CSIRO heritage strategy.

6.0 Review of the CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026

CSIRO will review its CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings at least once every three years after completion in order to meet its obligations under section 341ZA(5) of the EPBC Act.

The review will be undertaken by the Property Standards team within CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services (CBIS). The report to the Minister will address the following issues:

- an outline of consultation undertaken with relevant stakeholders in the review process;
- a summary of CSIRO's achievements against its objectives for management of its heritage places;
- an evaluation of the success of each of the heritage matters included in a Commonwealth agency heritage strategy in achieving the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of Commonwealth or National Heritage values;
- an update of the extent to which the identification and assessment of Commonwealth or National Heritage values of all agency property has been achieved and the values in the heritage places register;
- an update on the progress and timeliness of the preparation of management plans for Commonwealth or National Heritage places;
- an outline of the physical and management changes that have occurred to Commonwealth or National Heritage places since the last strategy was prepared, and of any expected changes;
- an update on progress with Commonwealth or National Heritage training programs;
- a specification of the time-frame for updating the Heritage Strategy following the review; and
- an update on other heritage issues relevant to CSIRO's management of Commonwealth or National Heritage places in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

7.0 Evaluation of Strategy and Objectives

The review and evaluation of the CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings will focus on both the overall intent of heritage management (i.e. identification and preservation) as well as specific or identifiable objectives.

Specific or identifiable objectives are:

- Procure Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans as per the CSIRO Program (ref Attachment H);
- Undertake consultation with Stakeholders (e.g. researchers, local and regional indigenous groups, heritage groups and associations, Commonwealth Department of Environment, National Capital Authority, local community);
- Ensure annual separate budget for estate management activities i.e. heritage and environment activities;
- Manage and fund repairs and maintenance of heritage listed assets;
- Provide training for the CSIRO Business and Infrastructure staff responsible for managing and maintaining assets with heritage significance;
- Arrange for a Heritage Guide advising do's and don't's to be provided to CSIRO occupiers of heritage listed land and buildings; and
- Provide a written report to the Minister every three years reviewing information, advising progress of Strategy and achievement of specific or identifiable objectives.

8.0 Identification, recording and reporting of Commonwealth Heritage places

CSIRO will identify and assess places and assets that may demonstrate Commonwealth Heritage values. Heritage values may be identified by gathering information through research and review of available physical, oral, documentary and other information and information from Indigenous people.

CSIRO will seek assistance from the Department and when appropriate qualified specialists, to assist in undertaking a heritage assessment.

8.1 Methodology

CSIRO's assessment methodology has been developed with guidance from the following important documents:

- *Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2nd Ed* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002) which gives detailed guidance on identifying and protecting places with heritage value;
- *Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002) which demonstrates how Indigenous people should be involved in assessing places of heritage value; and
- *The Burra Charter* (ICOMOS, 2013) which adds the perspective of the Australian National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) which links in with international protocols.

CSIRO will follow the steps outlined in Attachment A.1 when assessing places with heritage value. CSIRO notes the process in Attachment A.2 is included in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter.



Figure 3 – Forestry House, Wilf Crane Crescent, Yarralumla, ACT

9.0 Assessment of heritage values

9.1 Background – Heritage Assessment Reports

In early 2001, CSIRO began working with the AHC to further develop and implement its Heritage Property Management Plan (the Plan). The Plan included the identification of heritage places and collections under

the administration of CSIRO. During this process CSIRO sought to identify heritage places or heritage items that had not yet been recorded.

CSIRO reviewed all properties and consulted with State Heritage authorities, State Indigenous authorities and appropriate professional bodies (including the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Royal Australian Institute of Engineers and the National Trust of Australia) to identify potential natural and cultural heritage places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or other special value that is consistent with the Principles.

Any sites or buildings identified as having potential or known aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or other special heritage value have been noted on CSIRO's internal Land and Building Asset Register. This Register is available to all CSIRO staff to review.

Since 2001, CSIRO has obtained Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans from heritage specialists for a number of its properties. A list of current CSIRO sites; date of any existing or the latest Heritage Assessment Reports obtained for the site; and program for obtaining new or updated reports can be found at Attachment H.

9.2 Heritage Assessment Reports

CSIRO will engage heritage and archaeology consultants to inspect and assess each location under the control of CSIRO and to provide a Heritage Assessment Report advising any heritage values. CSIRO continues to have a program in place to develop Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans and periodically review and update existing Heritage Management Plans.

This program includes a timeline for CSIRO to obtain and update site Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans for its portfolio (Ref Attachment H). This timeline will be updated following the acquisition or disposal of properties or the completion of new or updated Heritage Assessment Reports or Heritage Management Plans. The updated program and timeline (including advice on completed Reports or Plans) will be included in CSIRO's report to the Minister.

If, as a result of changing research priorities, a property is identified surplus to requirements, a Heritage Assessment Report for that site will be undertaken if the property has not previously or recently been assessed.

CSIRO acknowledges further heritage places may be discovered over time as planning and development processes are undertaken on some of the larger expanses of land, particularly those associated with research stations located around Australia.

The program is incorporated into the task and performance objectives of the Section and staff members tasked with Heritage and Property Management responsibilities.

10.0 CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register

The Business and Infrastructure Services group of CSIRO maintains the 'CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register for land and buildings with natural and cultural heritage values' (the Register). The Register is maintained in an electronic database and makes information concerning the heritage places managed by CSIRO available to CSIRO staff.

The contents of the Register comply with the Regulations. A web site provides information to the public on CSIRO's Heritage Strategy, any CSIRO Land and Building Assets with heritage values and Heritage Management Plans. The CSIRO web page is available here: <http://www.csiro.au/en/About/Strategy-structure/Heritage-management>.

A brief summary of buildings or places in the CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register is available at Attachment E.

11.0 CSIRO Collections, Exhibits and Scientific Equipment Heritage Register

CSIRO Research groups hold a range of important collections, exhibits, scientific equipment and objects of historical interest that should be maintained appropriately. CSIRO is investigating the implementation of a program to identify the important objects in addition to places of heritage value and prepare an appropriate strategy for the maintenance of those collections. CSIRO will be guided by the publication, 'A Guide to assessing the Significance of Cultural heritage Objects and Collections' in assessing its collections.

The significant objects and collections will be included on the Register. A management plan for the maintenance of these objects will be prepared by the relevant managing group.

12.0 Monitoring and Reporting

CSIRO is required to give the Minister a report on its program for identifying places with Commonwealth Heritage values and a copy of the Register. The CSIRO Land and Building Heritage Register inventory sheets will be installed on the CSIRO website and will be completed as the information from the identification and assessment process becomes available. The Register will continue to be updated as Heritage Assessment Reports are obtained, Heritage Management Plans are prepared or reviewed or a site(s) containing heritage values disposed.

The Register will contain data that provides the basis for reporting on the implementation of the CSIRO Land and Building Heritage Strategy 2016–2026 and the success in conserving heritage values. CSIRO will continue to review the actions including any works, maintenance or repair actions undertaken within or on Commonwealth Heritage places and ensure any proposals that have a significant impact on the Commonwealth heritage values of a place are referred under the EPBC Act.

CSIRO will provide a report on these obligations to the Minister including a copy of the Register. The CSIRO report will be undertaken in accordance with EPBC Act and EPBC Regulations.

13.0 Commitments

CSIRO will ensure that a report will be given to the Minister providing:

Number	Commitment	Area Responsible
1	The proposed Program for Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans including advice on completed Reports.	CBIS
2	The progress of existing Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans. This progress report will include details of any Reports or Plans commissioned, details on the expert advice obtained in the commissioning of these Reports and any updates or additions to the CHL resulting from the Heritage Assessment or Heritage Management Plan.	CBIS
3	The current Register	CBIS
4	Any proposed works on or divestments of places in the CHL.	CBIS

The CSIRO report will be undertaken in accordance with EPBC Act S341 ZB 1 and 2, and EPBC Regulations 10.03G[3].



Figure 4 – Phytotron Building, Black Mountain, ACT

14.0 Heritage Planning

14.1 Heritage Management Plans or other management arrangements

CSIRO will prepare a Heritage Management Plan or enact suitable management arrangements to protect and manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of each place under its control that is included in the Commonwealth Heritage or National Heritage List. CSIRO will prepare suitable management arrangements for those places under its control which when assessed are found to contain Commonwealth Heritage values. Any plan will be prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act and the Regulations. Attachment H contains details of Heritage Management Plans prepared to date and provides the timeline for those still to be prepared or reviewed.

For existing Heritage Management Plans, CSIRO will review and revise the documents to reflect the current physical condition of the place and address heritage criteria. In particular, the condition of the heritage values of the place will be included in the management plan in order to set the benchmark against which monitoring and reporting on the success of the conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values will be measured. The methodology for the preparation of Conservation or Heritage Management Plans for historic places should generally follow the format recognised in the Burra Charter and other recognised references as well as with reference to guidelines provided by the Department.

If, as a result of updating a site Heritage Management Plan, it is noted that revised or additional heritage values have been identified, these will be separately identified in the Heritage Management Plan for noting and for protection as long as they are not in conflict with the existing legally recognised Commonwealth Heritage values of the site.

CSIRO notes that Heritage Management Plans for existing Commonwealth Heritage places are required to be reviewed every **five (5) years**.

14.2 Existing use of heritage places

The Register will include a sequential summary of the use of a heritage place. The existing use of places which are included in the Commonwealth Heritage List and currently owned or controlled by CSIRO can be found at Attachment E.

14.3 Changes that may affect Commonwealth Heritage values

Any divestment of sites or works program may have an effect on Commonwealth Heritage Values. When divesting sites or conducting works on sites with Commonwealth Heritage values, CSIRO will take into account any heritage and environmental issues, relevant Government legislation and internal CSIRO policies and procedures such as the following:

- CSIRO Property Investment Plan;
- *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cth);
- the EPBC Act;
- Other Commonwealth, State, Territory or Local Government legislation such as discrimination laws, Work, Health and Safety legislation or building codes;
- CSIRO Environmental Strategy; and
- the Commonwealth Property Management Framework.

The CSIRO Property Investment Plan (Investment Plan) changes frequently due to changing research priorities. A Heritage Assessment Plan will be obtained or updated as part of due diligence for any new site or any site identified by CSIRO as surplus to requirements in the Investment Plan. CSIRO will review any development, capital works or new policy proposals to consider the implications of those works or proposals for heritage values and seek advice on the possible impact on heritage values sought early in the project planning process.

CSIRO notes that new Commonwealth legislation may impose obligations on CSIRO that may influence the way CSIRO manages or uses its heritage assets. Where such obligations are identified, CSIRO will engage specialist expertise and follow guidance on consultation and conflict resolution as detailed below. CSIRO will comply with the EPBC Act and take all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the action of Commonwealth or National Heritage values. CSIRO will seek advice from the Department where required, including advice on whether an action should be referred for a decision under the EPBC Act.

All currently known, planned or expected actions or works proposals to any heritage place owned or controlled by CSIRO are at Attachments F and G.



Figure 5 – Gungahlin House, Crace, ACT

14.4 Conflict Resolution on Heritage Matters

CSIRO recognises that conflicts may arise from the assessment and management of Commonwealth or National Heritage values and places. Internal and external conflict may arise when CSIRO operational requirements (and works proposals) conflict with heritage conservation needs. The potential for this will be investigated in the early stages of the works planning process. Properties are used to accommodate functions or provide for the activities and operations of CSIRO. The use of a place or the activities it performs can contribute to its heritage significance and be part of its historic and social value.

The internal fabric and movable items and objects of a building such as equipment and building services, lighting, door and window hardware and fittings can contribute to or be essential in establishing the heritage values of a place. Changes to the use of a place or activities it provides for, changes to internal or external fabric, relocation of movable objects and changes to the characteristics of a natural habitat for Indigenous species have the potential to have a significant impact on the heritage values of a place.

When contemplating such changes, CSIRO must assess the potential impacts of the proposal to use, objects, elements, characteristics or fabric applying best practice standards. Where change conflicts with the protection and conservation of heritage values, consideration will be given to suitable, compatible alternatives (including the alternative of not taking any action).

One alternative might be that the place is surplus to requirements and should be disposed of. Where disposal is the only feasible and prudent alternative CSIRO will follow the requirements of s.341ZE of the EPBC Act.

Planning and conflict resolution processes will include:

- the appointment of heritage professionals in the implementation of the works program including the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement for any major works proposal;
- the development of a robust communications strategy for conveying the heritage value of the site;
- seeking advice from professionals when conflict arises in the ongoing management of the property's cultural heritage value;
- consultation with the Department and the AHC or other Departments on works proposals and approaches as appropriate;
- briefing the Minister on proposed works, their timelines and impacts; and
- the development of risk management plans as part of wider plans for major works.

The Business and Infrastructure group within CSIRO is responsible for the provision, maintenance and operation of the CSIRO Property portfolio. This includes ensuring compliance with the EPBC Act. CBIS is under the management of the Chief Finance Officer (CFO). The CFO and General Manager, CBIS is also responsible for reporting to the Executive Team of CSIRO.

15.0 Heritage Stewardship

CSIRO has been an integral part of the history of science in Australia and recognises that it is important to protect places with heritage values effectively. CBIS, in its role of managing the provision, maintenance and operation of the CSIRO land and building portfolio, are responsible for the following through the Property Standards team:

- management of the places that have heritage value;
- preparation and review of the CSIRO Heritage Strategy;
- provision of Heritage information to broader CSIRO community;
- procurement, revision and review of Heritage Assessment Reports and Heritage Management Plans for CSIRO Land and Buildings;
- management of any actions required to protect and conserve the heritage assets including tasking CBIS staff around Australia with repairs and maintenance of heritage places;
- management of the Register; and
- consultation and liaison with Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies, Local Government bodies and the wider non-CSIRO community as necessary.

As noted in section 10.0, CSIRO National Facilities and Collections will be responsible for CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Heritage Objects and Collections.

15.1 Embedding heritage in CSIRO Management practices

To ensure that CSIRO properly identifies and cares for the heritage properties, assets and natural heritage under its control, the following objectives will be included in future CSIRO Annual Reports:

“CSIRO recognises its responsibility to protect and conserve the Commonwealth and national heritage values of the places it owns or controls, using suitable advice consistent with best practice in conservation and property management and its obligations under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

CSIRO will comply with Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit the heritage values of the places it owns or controls to all generations.

The CSIRO Land and Building Heritage Register can be found at <http://www.csiro.au/en/About/Strategy-structure/Heritage-management>. “

15.2 Maintenance

CSIRO will ensure the long term conservation of Commonwealth Heritage values by integrating heritage resource management into CSIRO’s corporate planning and by providing adequate funding and personnel.

CSIRO, through its Business and Infrastructure Services group, have a dedicated budget for its estate management activities. Funding will continued to be provided to obtain Heritage Assessment Reports for all CSIRO owned or controlled sites and develop Heritage Management Plans for each place that is identified as having Commonwealth or National Heritage values or containing items of Commonwealth or National Heritage significance.

For the maintenance and upkeep of the places with heritage values, CSIRO will ensure annual funding is provided through either the CSIRO Repairs and Maintenance Program or Lessor Maintenance Contributions (if any).

In addition, CSIRO will:

- allocate a portion of the annual maintenance budget to the implementation of a cyclical maintenance program for places with Commonwealth Heritage values;
- allocate additional funding as required to carry out catch up maintenance or specific conservation work, where identified in Heritage Management Plans for specific places; and
- reconcile expenditure under the Heritage Strategy and expenditure under the Heritage Strategy included in CSIRO’s Annual Report.

CSIRO will train staff and/or engage consultants to ensure adequate expertise is available to make decisions relating to the conservation and protection of Commonwealth or National Heritage values. It will also promote community awareness and monitor and review the Heritage Strategy against its proposed outcomes every three years.



Figure 6 – Main Entomology Building, Black Mountain, ACT

15.3 Heritage Awareness

The quality of decision making in relation to heritage issues relies on the availability of information about the historic assets CSIRO owns or controls. CSIRO recognises the need to raise the awareness and understanding of heritage issues among its managers and staff and to achieve more effective integration of cultural resource management within its existing organisational structure.

15.4 Responsibilities of Key Personnel

CBIS within CSIRO is responsible for ensuring compliance with the EPBC Act. CBIS is under the management of the Chief Finance Officer and is charged with managing the provision, maintenance and operation of the CSIRO land and building portfolio. The General Manager and Deputy General Manager, CSIRO Business & Infrastructure Services are responsible for the management and reporting on heritage assets owned and controlled by CSIRO.

The General Manager, CBIS is also responsible for reporting to the Executive Team of CSIRO. The General Manager will consult with CSIRO stakeholders to ensure compliance with obligations of the Act and will prepare reports and documentation as required.

The Deputy General Manager, CBIS is responsible for:

- monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of the CSIRO Heritage Strategy for Land and Buildings 2016-2026;
- initiating material for the annual report and budget for heritage associated activities;
- staff training on the importance of heritage issues; and
- managing and maintaining the Register.

Day to day management and repairs and maintenance of the heritage assets is managed by the individual Executive Manager responsible for the various CBIS regions.

15.5 Staff training and best practice heritage management

CSIRO will provide staff training and make staff aware of their heritage responsibilities and upgrade the skills of current key personnel. It is the intention of CSIRO to engage external consultants to develop a program for CBIS staff involved in heritage management or managing sites containing heritage significance.

The program will include:

- an explanation of CBIS' obligations under the EPBC Act;

- sufficient information to ensure an appropriate skill base of organisational knowledge and expertise is developed or exists in conserving and protecting heritage places;
- current philosophical approaches to heritage conservation; and
- a consideration of cultural awareness issues in heritage.

Key personnel will also establish contact with heritage agencies, in particular the Department, to understand the information is available and sources of technical information about conservation.

CBIS will also ensure occupants of heritage listed buildings are provided a copy of the site Heritage Management Plan along with a document (prepared by a heritage consultant) advising permitted activities or actions within the building.

CSIRO will ensure adequate funding is available for staff to attend any appropriate short courses conducted by heritage agencies or academic institutions.

15.5.1 Commitments

CSIRO will ensure that training is conducted as part of staff inductions and refresher training is provided on a regular basis.

Number	Commitment	Timeframe	Leader
1	CSIRO Staff responsible for heritage matters will receive induction training and awareness on EPBC Act requirements and best heritage practice upon commencement of the position.	Ongoing (within three months of commencing the role)	CBIS
2	CSIRO Staff responsible for heritage matters will receive in-house refresher training and awareness on a regular basis.	At least every three years	CBIS

15.6 Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting

CBIS will consider compliance with the EPBC Act and existing administration workloads when allocating heritage responsibilities to ensure that obligations under the EPBC Act are satisfied. It is possible that resource efficiencies can be achieved by combining heritage reporting with existing annual reporting obligations. The group will report on the management of its heritage responsibilities in its Annual Report. The monitoring and reviewing of the conservation of Commonwealth or National Heritage values will be based on information available from the Register. CSIRO will use the description, condition and integrity of the Commonwealth or National Heritage values of the place as a benchmark against which to measure any change to those values. To assist in the monitoring and reviewing of the conservation of Commonwealth or National Heritage values, CBIS will arrange for the Register to be updated to include those items as required in 10.03G of the Regulations.

Where a Heritage Management Plan does exist, the description, condition and integrity of the place in the Heritage Management Plan will provide the benchmark against which CBIS will monitor and report any change to the Commonwealth or National Heritage values.

15.7 Consultation

CBIS will seek best practice heritage advice from the Department or the Australian Heritage Council as required. Consultation will include the preparation of the CSIRO Land and Building Heritage Strategy 2016–2026, Heritage Management Plans and other documentation as needed to oversee the consistent implementation of this Heritage Strategy and management of heritage listed assets.

Depending on the nature of the proposal, consultation will be guided by and comply with the EPBC Act including requirements relating to public exposure and community consultation.

Stakeholders may comprise such diverse groups as:

- local government or State/Territory government officials or heritage officers;
- local staff or retired staff groups;
- local interest groups and community organisations such as historical societies and national trusts;
- indigenous groups; and
- owners and/or occupants or neighbouring landowners.

15.7.1 Other Government Agencies

Consultation will be undertaken as part of any permit or works approval process or where otherwise considered prudent. Consultation will take place with Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Government levels as required.

15.7.2 The Community

CSIRO understands the importance of communicating heritage values of places it owns or controls clearly. It is important to manage such values and public disclosure and consultation is an important facet of the CSIRO Land and Building Heritage Strategy 2016-2026. CSIRO has a very active social media and communications section that is responsible for letting the community know what the agency is working on and the new discoveries it has made.

CSIRO works closely with the Australian scientific community and industrial groups and companies. It has an industry-based board of directors, a large alumnus of previous employees and operates in an open, public and transparent manner. CSIRO is subject to public scrutiny through its annual report, Parliamentary review processes and Ministerial overview. CSIRO recognises the clear benefits of community consultation such as the opportunity to gain additional knowledge and awareness of any potential conflict before the commitment to a management regime.

CSIRO will identify and consult with relevant stakeholders to:

- identify Commonwealth or National Heritage values for places it owns or controls;
- assist with the preparation of its Land and Buildings Heritage Register and make it publically accessible;
- seek public input to the preparation of Heritage Management Plans (through public meetings or invitation to comment through local newspapers, gazette notice or through the CSIRO Heritage Management section of the www.csiro.au Internet); and
- inform the community when proposing changes of use or changes to the fabric of a heritage place or any place with heritage values.

CSIRO will consult with representatives of local and regional communities in which a heritage place is located, who may be affected by the management of the place and people with a particular interest or associations with the place. It will encourage others to respect Commonwealth or National Heritage values of places it owns or controls.

It is important to note that many CSIRO sites and most CSIRO buildings are active research facilities and are not available for open public access. There may however be opportunities for access to certain sites or buildings for special events e.g. open days or specific requests i.e. family links to place. [The public can submit requests for access to these sites through PropertyManager@csiro.au or through CSIRO Enquiries (Telephone: 1300 363 400, E-mail: enquiries@csiro.au).]

Early consultation with all stakeholders (i.e. Researchers, Executive, Consultants, Department of Environment, Indigenous Groups and wider community) will occur in order to identify and resolve any potential conflict prior to making any commitment to a particular management decision. The type of consultation and stakeholder/s may vary, depending on the proposed change.

CSIRO will follow best practice protocols when it comes to consultation with the community on heritage matters.

Subject to site security, research or health, safety and environment requirements, CSIRO will take steps to expand its community awareness program for places with heritage value. CSIRO will ensure that signs are in place for such sites accessible to the public and shall examine whether benefit would be gained from producing material such as story boards, pamphlets and documents on its places with heritage values.

15.7.3 Indigenous Groups

The EPBC Act includes Indigenous Australians in protecting places with Indigenous heritage significance on the National or Commonwealth Heritage lists. Indigenous Australians should have input in developing management plans for places with indigenous heritage values. Relevant Indigenous people or organisations will be engaged in the identification, monitoring, management and conservation of Indigenous heritage values.

Early consultation with local Indigenous group(s) is sound planning practice to ascertain the importance of a site to that community. If it is a significant site, appropriate measures can be made early in the planning process to sensibly accommodate the heritage value of the site.

Consultation will be conducted in accordance with the process described in the Council's publication *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (2002). Under the *Ask First Guidelines*, in recognition of the rights and interests of Indigenous peoples in their heritage, all parties concerned with identifying, conserving and managing this heritage should acknowledge, accept and act on the principles that Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how it is best conserved. Indigenous peoples should:

- have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process;
- have input into primary decision-making in relation to Indigenous heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards their heritage; and
- Control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

Uncertainty about Indigenous heritage values at a place should not be used to justify activities that might damage or desecrate this heritage and all parties having relevant interests should be consulted on Indigenous heritage matters. The process and outcomes of Indigenous heritage planning must abide by customary law, relevant Commonwealth and State/Territory laws, relevant International treaties and covenants and any other legally binding agreements. The process for identifying and managing Indigenous heritage sites is detailed at Attachment B and CSIRO will closely follow those protocols when consulting with Indigenous groups.

CSIRO has a number of research field stations that cover considerable areas of rural land. Several of these are known to have places on them where Indigenous people have gathered in the past and may be important to present day Indigenous communities and more generally to the rest of the Australian community. The research field stations usually have low intensity farming activities with some properties having areas which have been left largely undisturbed.

In practice, when CSIRO develops or divests sites in areas where there may be places of significance to Indigenous people and their history, it engages archaeological and Indigenous experts to examine and document the extent and importance of the site. If CSIRO seeks to develop or dispose of a site that has

significance in terms of Indigenous heritage, it will consult the Indigenous groups that have links with the sites to gather information on the cultural significance of the site – if this has not already occurred.

15.8 Promoting Community Awareness

Subject to security and health, safety and environment restrictions, CSIRO will promote community awareness of the Commonwealth and National Heritage values of places it owns or controls. Promotion of the Commonwealth and National Heritage values of places transmits the significance that they represent to the community and reinforces the contribution made by CSIRO to the nation.

Community consultation in the monitoring and reporting of heritage values will include any CSIRO responsibility to recognise and acknowledge the Intellectual Property rights associated with a heritage place. CSIRO acknowledges that Indigenous people are the primary source of information on Indigenous heritage. CSIRO will engage with relevant Indigenous communities and follow appropriate clearance procedures prior to disclosing or promoting Indigenous heritage values and when promoting community awareness.

Increasingly the wider community has an expectation that it should have a say in the future of, or at least limited access to, heritage places that are owned or controlled by Commonwealth agencies. CSIRO will consult or give identified local interest groups and community organisations the opportunity to comment in the planning process. CSIRO will identify critical dates for interest groups or organisations to contribute to the conservation management processes. Information will be available through the Heritage page on the CSIRO website, the Register or the relevant Heritage Management Plan.

The principal measures that CSIRO will use to promote community awareness of the heritage values of a Commonwealth or National Heritage place that it owns or controls will be those recommended in the Heritage Management Plan or in accordance with interpretation policies included in the Heritage Management Plan. Until a Heritage Management Plan is in place, CSIRO will comply with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles.

Other measures to be considered include public access to the CSIRO web site, social media postings, guided tours (where research and security requirements allow), oral history surveys, signage and published materials.

Part C – CSIRO Heritage Places and their use

16.0 Heritage Places

A number of places under the control of CSIRO are already included on the Commonwealth Heritage List. In addition to those sites, there are other sites included on the Register identifying other places likely to contain Heritage Values. For these places CSIRO will:

- obtain Heritage Assessment Reports and if necessary, Heritage Management Plans or arrangements to conserve, protect, present and transmit those values to all generations (while management plans are not statutorily required for this class of places, it is industry best practice to do so);
- provide training to staff on Commonwealth Heritage obligations and best heritage practices; and
- design programs to adopt community awareness measures in the interpretation of Commonwealth Heritage values.

16.1 Commonwealth Heritage List Places

The places already on the Commonwealth Heritage List are detailed in the Register at Attachment E. These sites are used for the function for which they were originally built i.e. scientific research activities and the administration of those functions. Activities carried out on these sites are unlikely to change in the near future and their continuing use is unlikely to conflict with their heritage value. The only conflict that may occur could relate to changes required under the work health and safety regulations or changes to other legislation that CSIRO is required to follow. Should such situations occur CSIRO would consult with the responsible Departments on the changes required and, if necessary, would refer any proposed actions for approval.

1.2 Other Heritage Values

There are other CSIRO sites which have items of heritage significance that may not be of a level of significance for inclusion on the Commonwealth Heritage List (as set out in Attachment E). These items may be on State or Territory heritage listing or identified as an item of heritage or environmental importance.

For example, CSIRO has rural property holdings used as research field stations that operate in a manner similar to a modern farming property. They cover large acreages and have places of heritage value in various locations across the place. These include places of Indigenous heritage value, archaeological value and sites on which there are habitats of endangered flora and fauna species. There is little conflict in the use of these areas under their current use. These areas have been identified, mapped out and are conservatively farmed. Conflict is only likely to arise if there is a change of land use on these sites in the future.

Sites with heritage value that are yet to be fully assessed are also likely to continue to be used in their current manner and therefore there is unlikely to be any conflict.

1.3 Development of Sites

CSIRO has an ongoing program of construction and refurbishment of new and existing buildings. Buildings include new research facilities with state of the art laboratories or new office accommodation.

If a significant new building is to be built on a CSIRO site, studies will be undertaken on a range of planning matters. Consultancy firms with relevant expertise usually carry out some of the required studies. Where CSIRO is undertaking a new development it carries out an initial examination of whether there are likely to be significant environmental or heritage issues involved. If a site is identified as having potential environmental or heritage significance, then more detailed studies are carried out by experts who document and specify the nature and extent of the important environmental or heritage features on the

parcel of land. Established protocols are then used to develop plans that indicate what development can take place on the particular site.

CSIRO will consult and negotiate with State and Territory planning officials so that any development is not incompatible with the surrounding infrastructure and so that services can be provided to the new development. Planners and other professionals involved in a new development will generally follow a collection of protocols, policies and procedures that they have learnt and refined over time to guide them in this type of work, particularly in regard to environmental and heritage issues. Requirements of the local planning authority will be met during the planning process.

CSIRO will ensure that all requirements and permits under the legislation are obtained and requirements for referral under the EPBC Act to the Minister for approval are met.

When carrying out a major refurbishment or change of use of a building on land owned or controlled by CSIRO, the procedures and protocols followed are similar to those outlined above. If a building or asset has heritage value associated with it, reference is made to the Heritage Management Plan for the site and a referral under the EPBC Act is made to the Department for approval to the proposed works.

16.4 Divestment of Sites

Details of CSIRO's current property divestment program are contained in Attachment G. Due to ongoing internal review and changes in research priorities, this program is indicative only and is subject to change.

Over coming years these sites will be divested in accordance with the Commonwealth's Property Disposals Policy (i.e. public sale unless land has a public benefit). In order to maximise its return on these sales CSIRO usually takes the property through a range of statutory planning procedures. In some instances it may prepare a development control plan for a site or subdivide a parcel of land into lots ready for sale. In the ACT this involves working with the National Capital Authority. In the various States and the Northern Territory the planning legislation of the relevant jurisdiction is followed.

All States and the Northern Territory have legislation, regulations and policies concerning the protection of the environment, in particular endangered species and flora communities and the protection of historic and Indigenous sites and other places with heritage value. Where a site has heritage buildings or places of interest on it, a specialist consultant is employed to identify the elements that have to be protected and the development plans take steps to preserve the integrity of those special places. In this process CSIRO conforms to the strict policies on the protection of heritage values in the same manner as other land development agencies and companies do across Australia.

When developing, refurbishing and disposing of the property, CSIRO will undertake appropriate consultation as detailed above.

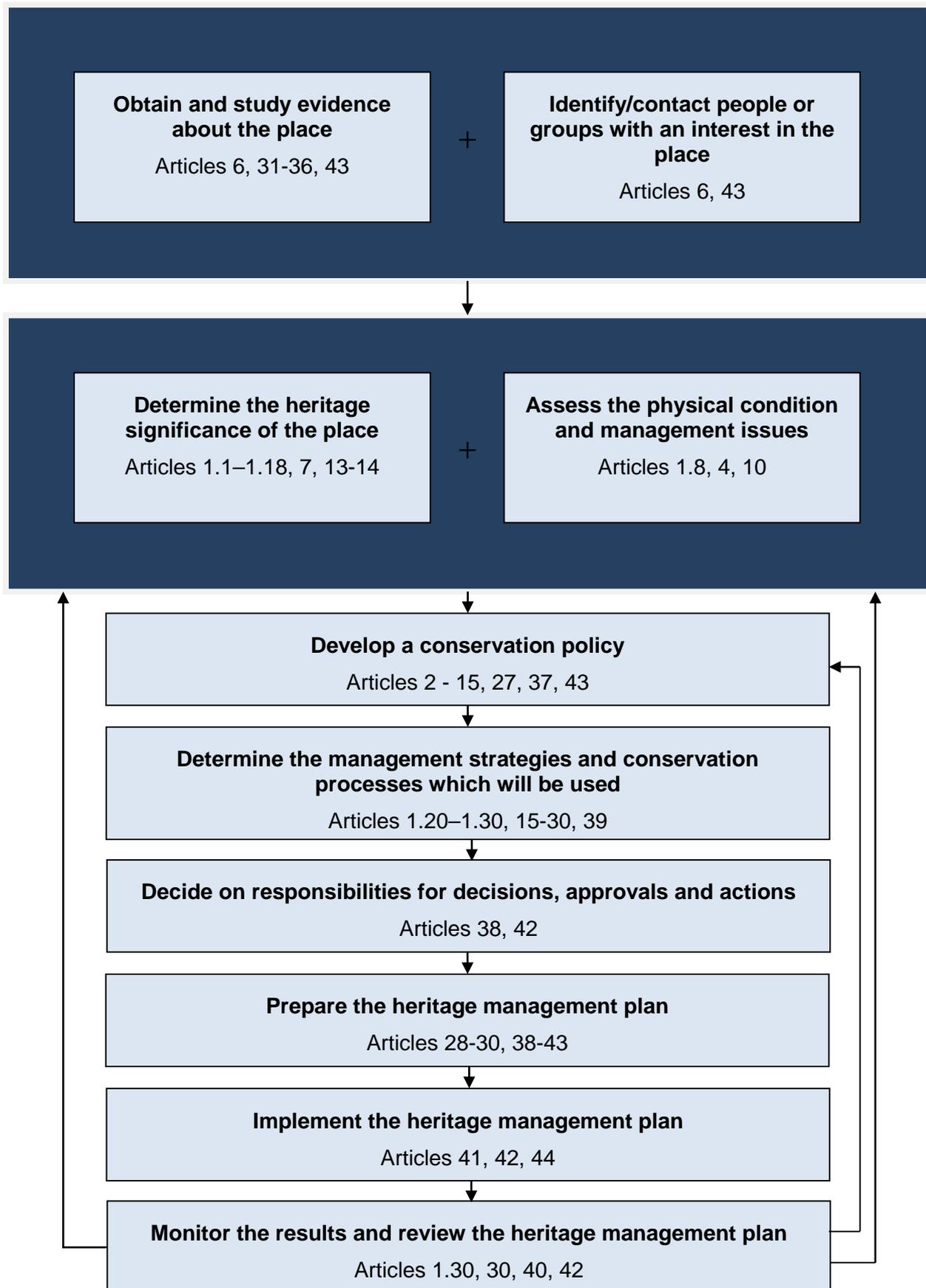
ATTACHMENT A - Identifying and Managing Heritage Places and Values

A.1 Process for Identification and Assessment of Heritage Property

Step 1 - Information
Recruit professional assistance and skills
Establish corporate recognition
Establish historical and operational contexts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ History of entity's operations; and ▪ Places in local and regional history.
Research and collate relevant information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The entity's own assets registers and corporate memory; ▪ Register of the National Estate (RNE); State/Territory registers; National Trust; local government heritage surveys; Institute of Architects; and Institution of Engineers; ▪ Bibliographic searches, e.g. HERA; and ▪ Local historical information.
Step 2 - Inventory
Collate list of potential or known heritage properties identified in Step 1.
Undertake physical survey of properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information for assessment; and ▪ Gather current photographs, sketches, plans, condition assessments, etc.
Gather further information on identified places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish each place's historical 'themes'; ▪ Establish history of entity's use of each place; and ▪ Identify views of groups with an interest in each place.
Step 3 - Assessment
Assessment of cultural significance of places identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve professionals in various fields as relevant to the place; and ▪ Use CHL criteria
Step 4 - Register
Maintenance of an in-house register system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To contain core information in accessible form; ▪ Linked to Assets Management Register; ▪ Means of transfer of data to Council identified and agreed; ▪ New acquisitions surveyed and entered into register; ▪ Maintain and store related documentation; and ▪ Identify access procedures to inventory data within entity and promote.

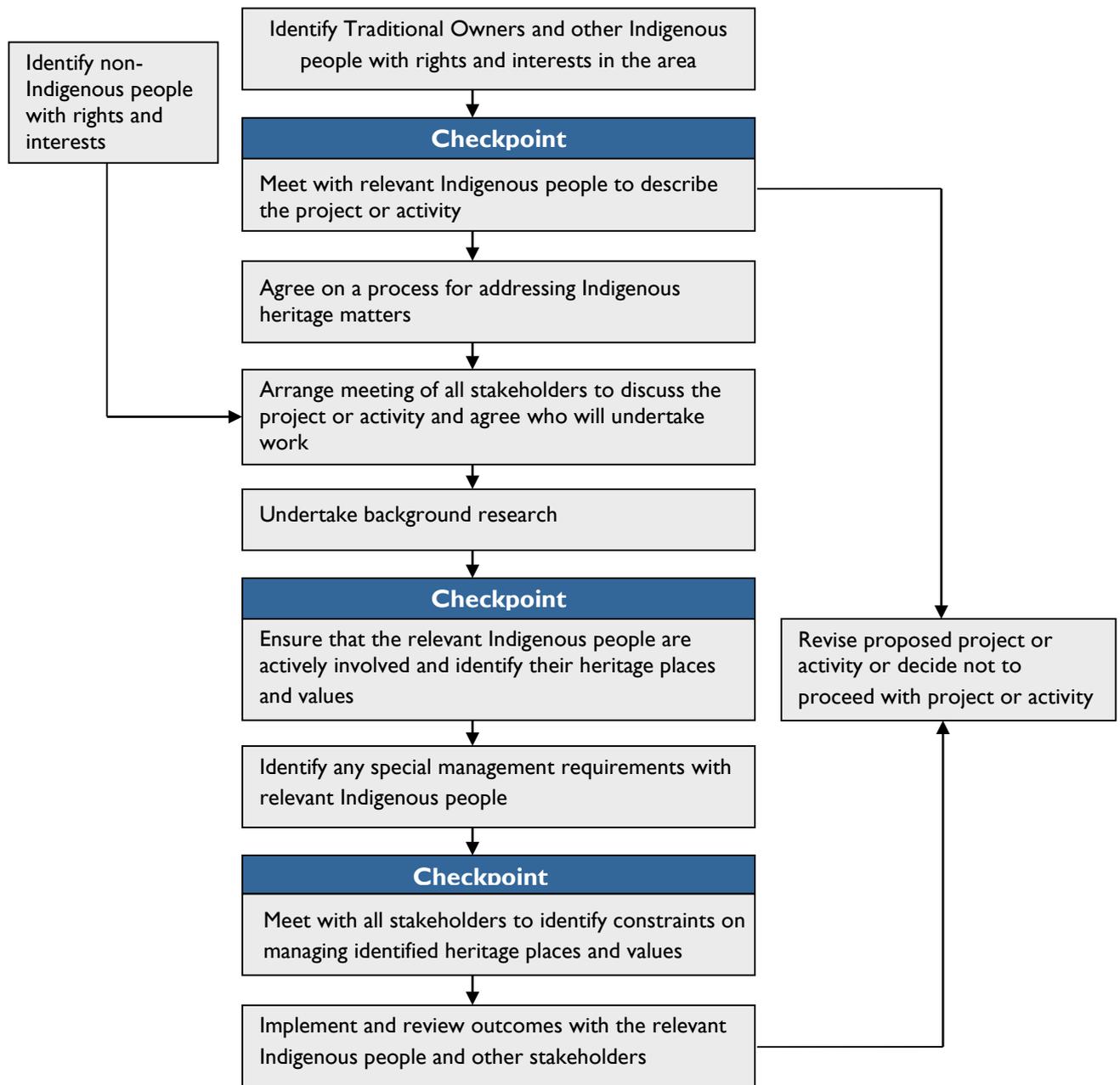
A.2 Developing a Heritage Management Plan

Source: *Australian Natural Heritage Charter (2Ed.)*, Australian Heritage Commission, 2002.



ATTACHMENT B - Identifying and Managing Indigenous Heritage Places and Values

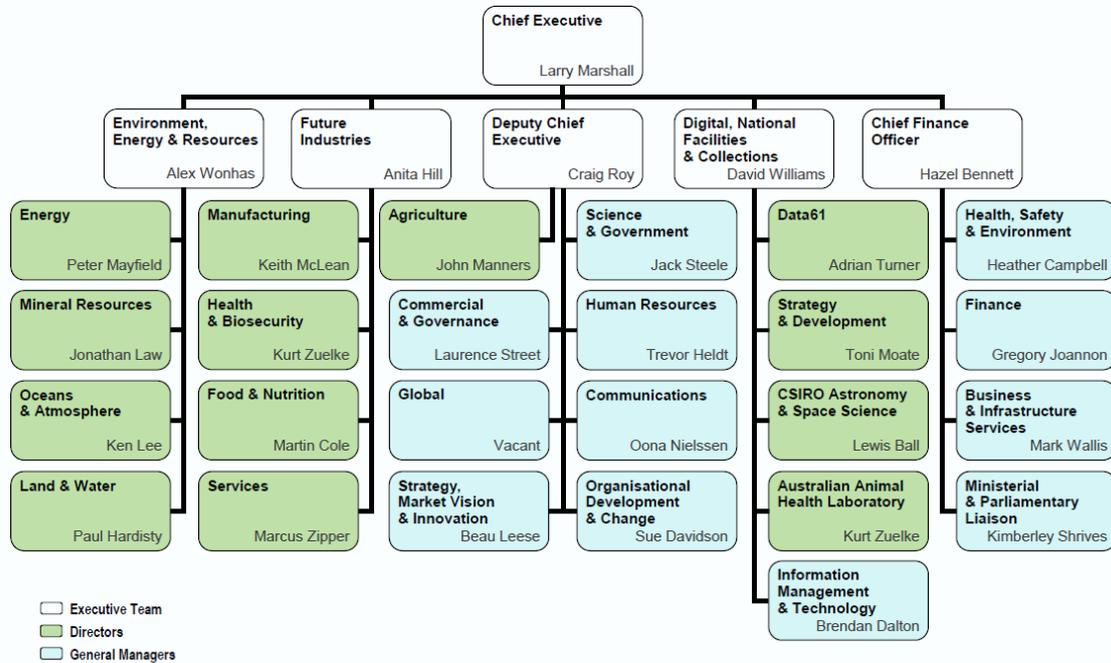
Source: *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values (2002)*



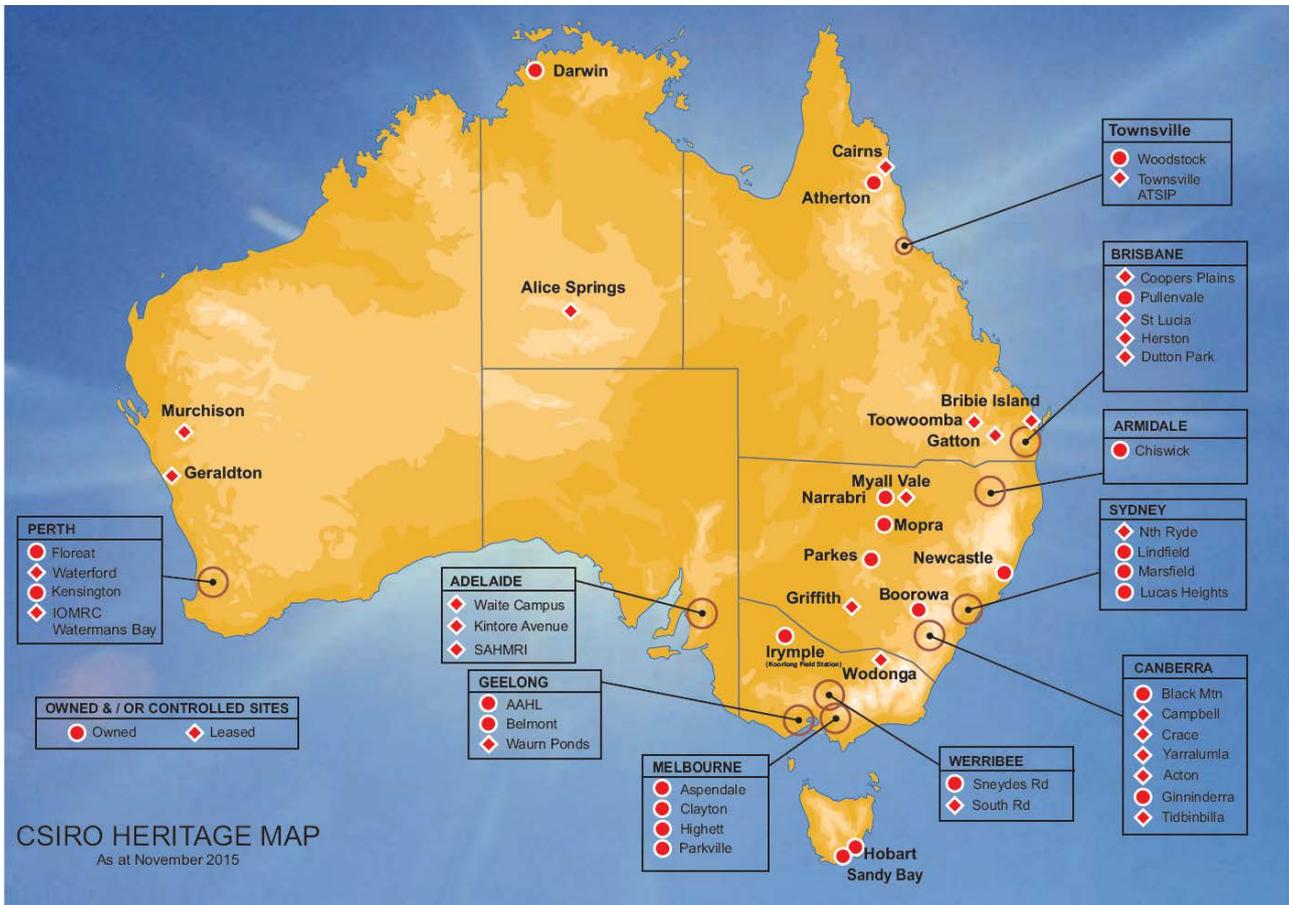
ATTACHMENT C – CSIRO Organisational Chart

CSIRO Organisational Chart

1 December 2015



ATTACHMENT D – CSIRO Site Map



ATTACHMENT E CSIRO Land and Buildings Heritage Register

CSIRO Entries on Commonwealth or National Heritage List

Below is a list of any land and buildings occupied or controlled by CSIRO currently on the Commonwealth Heritage or National List. The information below is a summary of the full entry. Further information can be found at the Australian Heritage Database located at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>.

Entry 1: Australian Forestry School (former), Banks Street, Yarralumla, ACT



Former Forestry School



Former Museum Building



Store

Description and Plan (including name and location)	<p>Section 4, Block 7, Yarralumla</p> <p>Street Address: Banks Street, Yarralumla, 2601</p> <p>Site Plan showing heritage buildings/land is located at end of the table</p> <p>Building 002 – Forestry House Building 009 – Former Forestry School Building 010 – Former Museum Store Building 017 - Store</p>
Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place	<p>Place ID 105426 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0369</p> <p>Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105426</p>
Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements	<p>The site is currently leased by CSIRO. CSIRO has control of the site and is therefore responsible for heritage management.</p>
Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place	<p>The CSIRO Forestry Precinct comprises about 11 hectares of land that includes groups of buildings mainly comprising the former Australian Forestry School that are clustered around an oval, plant nursery and arboretum.</p> <p>The former Forestry School is significant for its architectural design, its contribution to the townscape and its place in the early social history of Canberra. The buildings (main building and former museum building) are good examples of the simplified Classical approach common to Federal Capital Commission designs of the period. The timbers used in the building are examples from every Australian State and an effort has been made in the design to use otherwise common timbers in a decorative way. Significantly Australian timbers have been used instead of exotic timbers.</p>
Sequential summary of the use of the place	<p>1927 – 1968: Australian Forestry School 1968 – 1975: Forestry and Timber Bureau 1975 - 2004: CSIRO Division of Forest Research/CSIRO Corporate 2004 – Current: External Tenant</p>

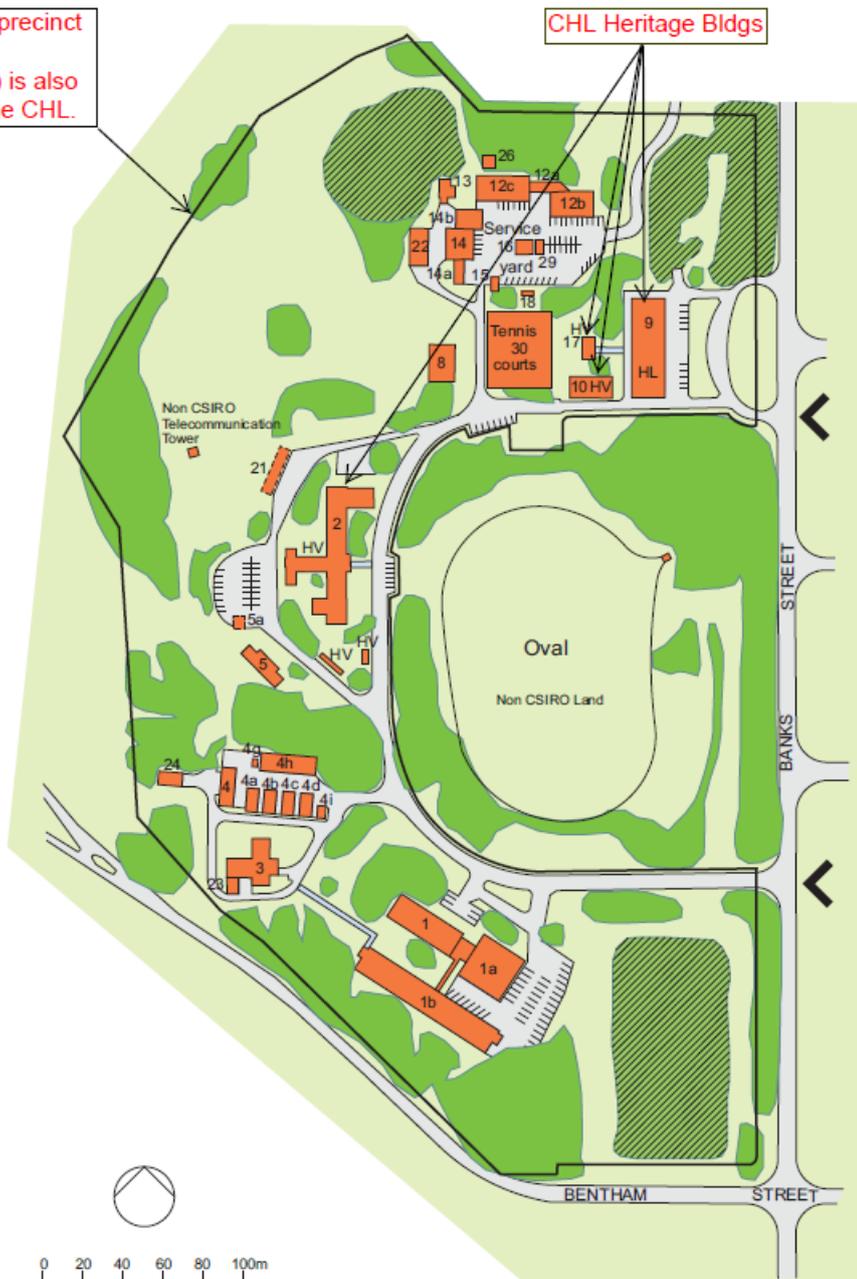
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	<p>The Australian Forestry School, consisting of the former School building, the former Museum building and the formal landscaping surrounds, has strong associations with the early development of the Federal Capital. It was designed and built as part of the Federal Capital Commission's building program, and was one of a few institutions established by the Commonwealth. It reflects the Commonwealth's effort to establish a national forestry school in the new National Capital to produce professional foresters for Federal and State services and forestry research workers. The establishment of a national forestry school was part of the national approach to many issues that followed Federation in 1901 and the international growth of forestry and forest industry. (Criterion A 4, Australian Historic Theme 8.10: Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences, advancing knowledge in science and technology)</p> <p>The Australian Forestry School is a fine example of the Inter-War Stripped Classical style of architecture, being symmetrically composed, divided into vertical bays, with a central entrance and roundels suggestive of classical entablature. Other features are stepped parapets, round arched openings at the entrance and projecting bay ends, and a hipped tiled roof. (Criterion D)</p> <p>The School including its formal landscaped frontage, in its setting of mature pine forest plantings has aesthetic value for its historic character. As the terminal feature of the Schlich Street axial vista, it creates a major landmark feature in Yarralumla (Criterion E1)</p> <p>Central to the building is a magnificent domed hall which features the use of superbly crafted Australian timbers from various States of Australia in panelling, flooring, ribs for the dome and light fittings. (Criterion F1)</p> <p>The School has social importance to the former students educated at the place (Criterion G).</p> <p>The School has a strong association with its principals who were also pioneers of forestry research in Australian, Charles T Lane Poole and Dr Maxwell Jacobs (Criterion H)</p>
A record of other heritage listings (provide register numbers)	Nil
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values	<p>Buildings have been internally modified with creation and/or demolition of walls over the years.</p> <p>1998 – The buildings were painted (using heritage approved paint) and terracotta tiles replaced on Forestry School Building. The former Museum building was refurbished in a manner sympathetic to the main building</p>
Property or information access restrictions/requirements	<p>The building is currently occupied by external tenants. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services.</p> <p>For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au.</p>
Consultation requirements relating to the place	Nil
Relevant conservation documents or references	<p>2008 Heritage Management Plan prepared by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd Conservation Architects & Planners</p> <p>2001 Conservation Management Plan</p>
A record of when information has been updated	2001 and 2008
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating	<p>Max Jacobs Collection – Includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two chairs of Queensland Maple – possibly ex original Meeting Room of Forestry School • Secretaire – Made primary from Queensland Maple – Formerly part of the furnishings in the principal's Office

their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place

- Long Queensland Maple table supported on three pairs of legs – originally located in the Australian Forestry School Library
 - Dr Max Jacobs' Office Chair
 - Dr Max Jacobs Papers and personal items
- Collection stored in another CSIRO Building.

1070

Note: The precinct (including landscape) is also listed on the CHL.



YARRALUMLA

Entry 2: CSIRO Forestry Precinct, Yarralumla, ACT



Former Forestry School



Former Museum Building



Former Forest Research Inst Bldg 1967



Former Forestry School c1921

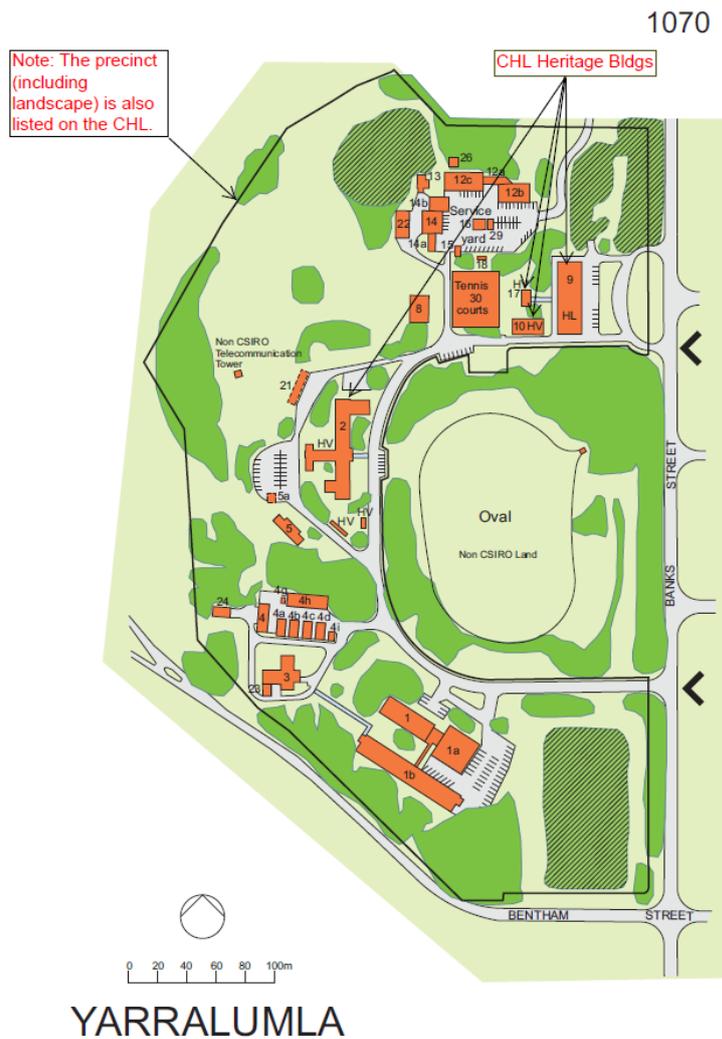


Yarralumla Precinct 1953

<p>Description and Plan (including name and location)</p>	<p>Section 4, Block 7, Yarralumla Street Address: Banks Street, Yarralumla, 2601 Site Plan showing heritage buildings/land is located at end of the table Building 002 – Forestry House Building 009 – Former Forestry School Building 010 – Former Museum Store Building 017 - Store</p>
<p>Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place</p>	<p>Place ID 105595 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0115 Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105595</p>
<p>Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements</p>	<p>The site is currently leased by CSIRO. CSIRO has control of the site and is therefore responsible for heritage management.</p>
<p>Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place</p>	<p>The CSIRO Forestry Precinct comprises about 11 hectares of land that includes groups of buildings mainly comprising the former Australian Forestry School that are clustered around an oval, plant nursery and arboretum. The former Forestry School is significant for its architectural design, its contribution to the townscape and its place in the early social history of Canberra. The buildings (main building and former museum building) are good examples of the simplified Classical approach common to Federal Capital Commission designs of the period. The timbers used in the building are examples from every Australian State and an effort has been made in the design to use otherwise common timbers in a decorative way. Significantly Australian timbers have been used instead of exotic timbers.</p>
<p>Sequential summary of the use of the place</p>	<p>1927 – 1968: Australian Forestry School 1968 – 1975: Forestry and Timber Bureau 1975 - 2004: CSIRO Division of Forest Research/CSIRO Corporate 2004 – Current: CSIRO and External Tenants</p>
<p>Statement of significance, identifying</p>	<p>The CSIRO Forestry Precinct, located within the larger Forestry Precinct (RNE No. 102273), is the Commonwealth’s centre for forestry and timber research. It is a complex of buildings, arboretum, nursery, and tennis courts forming an important national scientific institution, established as a response to Federation</p>

<p>heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values</p>	<p>to provide a national forestry school and national forest research centre. It demonstrates both the Commonwealth's interest in scientific endeavour and a vision for Canberra as the location for science as well as general government administration.</p> <p>The precinct is associated with the international interest in forestry and is important for an array of scientific achievements, such as PINUS RADIATA propagation and breeding and the Australian Tree Seed program.</p> <p>The precinct is important as a component of the arboretum and nursery landscape of Yarralumla. The tree-growing trials which constitute the arboretum identified trees suitable for the urban forests of Canberra and at the same time provided public park amenity for the Canberra community. Yarralumla Nursery to the north of the arboretum has supplied planting stock for Canberra's parks, streets and residential blocks since 1914.</p> <p>Within the precinct, the former Australian Forestry School (RNE: 013338) reflects the successful outcome of efforts to establish a national forestry school in the new National Capital to produce professional foresters for Federal and State services, and forestry research workers. (Criterion A4, Australian Historic Theme 8.10: Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences, advancing knowledge in science and technology.)</p> <p>The precinct is important for its array of features from different phases of development linked to the scientific and educational purpose of the site. These features include the former Australian Forestry School the former Offices of the Forestry and Timber Bureau, the former Seed Storage Building, Forestry House and Caretakers Cottage, the CSIRO Divisional Headquarters, Controlled Environment Laboratory, tennis courts, arboretum plantings and moveable objects of furniture, collections and historic timber hauling vehicles. (Criterion A3).</p> <p>The arboretum is an important reference site containing experimental plantings and a significant genetic resource for Australia. (Criterion C2).</p> <p>The precinct has an aesthetic quality based on the historic character of the former Australian Forestry School building, the former Office of the Forestry and Timber Bureau, Forestry House and the modern Headquarters building all set in the mature forest plantings of Westbourne Woods arboretum. The School, including its formal landscaped frontage and with its arboretum setting, is the terminal feature of the Schlich Street axial vista, and a major landmark feature of Yarralumla. (Criterion E1).</p> <p>The precinct, as a complete small-scale research and learning institution with classical style architecture and recreation grounds, reflects the design concepts that were held in the early 20th century for such places.</p> <p>Within the precinct, the former Australian Forestry School is significant as a fine example of early twentieth-century architecture. The timbers used in panelling, flooring and joinery of the School, particularly the octagonal entrance foyer, evidence a high degree of creative and artistic achievement. (Criterion F1.)</p> <p>The precinct has social importance to the former students educated at the place and the forestry scientists who have conducted research there. (Criterion G.)</p> <p>The Australian Forestry School has a strong association with pioneers of forestry research in Australia, Charles E Lane Poole and Dr Maxwell R Jacobs. The arboretum is important for its association with T C G Weston who directed the major plantings in the 1910s and 1920s. (Criterion H).</p>
<p>A record of any other heritage listings (provide register numbers)</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values</p>	<p>Ref 2008 Heritage Management Plan for history of site and building changes.</p>
<p>Property or information access restrictions/requirements</p>	<p>The building is currently occupied by CSIRO and external tenants. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services.</p> <p>For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au.</p>
<p>Consultation requirements relating to the place</p>	<p>Nil</p>

Relevant conservation documents or references	2008 Heritage Management Plan prepared by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd Conservation Architects & Planners 2001 Conservation Management Plan
A record of when information has been updated	2001 and 2008
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	<p>Max Jacobs Collection – Includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two chairs of Queensland Maple – possibly ex original Meeting Room of Forestry School • Secretaire – Made primary from Queensland Maple – Formerly part of the furnishings in the principal’s Office • Long Queensland Maple table supported on three pairs of legs – originally located in the Australian Forestry School Library • Dr Max Jacobs’ Office Chair • Dr Max Jacobs Papers and personal items • Ten Queensland maple framed chairs with blue vinyl seats and backs, from Forestry House. These are standard Commonwealth furniture. • Cabinet constructed in 1982 by staff members as a result of a bequest by the family of Dr Jacobs, jarrah timber donated by Millers Timber and Trading Co and constructed by J Hansen. <p>Collection stored in another CSIRO Building.</p>



Entry 3: Main Entomology Building, Black Mountain, ACT



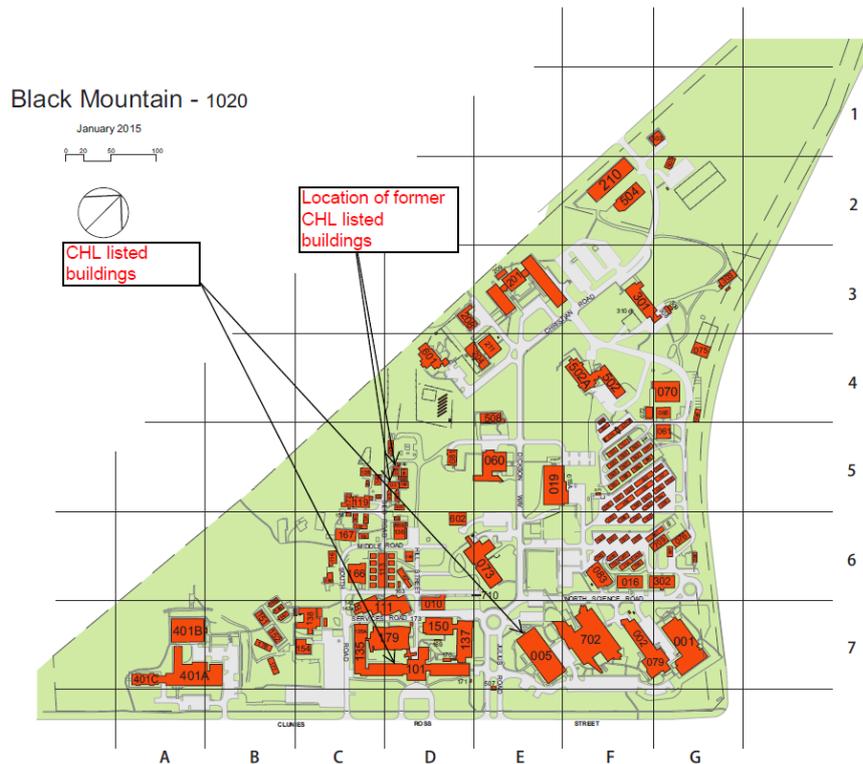
Aerial View



External View

Description and Plan (including name and location)	<p>Block 3 Section 2 Acton and Block 4 Section 85 Acton on Deposited Plan No. 8378</p> <p>Street Address: Clunies Ross Street, Acton, ACT 2601</p> <p>Site Plan showing heritage buildings on site located at end of table</p> <p>Building 101 – Main Entomology Building</p>
Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place	<p>Place ID 105348 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0328</p> <p>Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105348</p>
Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements	<p>The site is occupied on a 99 year Crown Lease.</p> <p>All buildings on the Black Mountain site are owned by the CSIRO.</p>
Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place	<p>The Main Entomology Building is a good example and one of nine examples in Canberra of the Inter-War Stripped Classical Style. The 1956 central block, while later than the 1929-30 wings, generally continues and is sympathetic to the style of the wings.</p>
Sequential summary of the use of the place	<p>1929 - Current: CSIRO</p>
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	<p>The Main Entomology building is significant for its association with the history of Commonwealth scientific research, particularly the scientific work of the former Division of Entomology and Division of Plant Industry. It is associated with the basic entomological scientific work including taxonomic work and the Australian National Insect Collection, which are of international standing, as well as applied work on veterinary entomology and the biological control of weeds.</p> <p>The building is associated with early scientific endeavour in Canberra and the earliest phase of the development of the then CSIR (now CSIRO). It is also significant as the first purpose built laboratory complex for the CSIR and is one of at least five scientific buildings established in the Australian Capital Territory by the Commonwealth up to 1950. (Criterion A.4).</p> <p>The Main Entomology Building is a good example and one of nine examples in Canberra of the Inter-War Stripped Classical Style. The 1956 central block, while later than the 1929-30 wings, generally continues and is sympathetic to the style of the wings. (Criterion D.2).</p>
A record of any other heritage listings (provide register numbers)	<p>Nil</p>
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to	<p>CSIRO undertook refurbishment of the building in 2009. All works done in consultation with heritage specialist architects.</p>

conservation of heritage values	
Property or information access restrictions/requirements	The building is currently occupied by CSIRO. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services. For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au .
Consultation requirements relating to the place	N/A
Relevant conservation documents or references	2013 Heritage Issues Report and Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by Rappoport Pty Ltd 2005 CSIRO Black Mountain Heritage Study (Stage 1) prepared by Duncan Marshall, Madelaine Maple, Alistair Grinbergs, Brendan O'Keefe and Michael Pearson 2005 Conservation Management Plan prepared by Duncan Marshall and Marilyn Truscott 1997 Heritage Places on the CSIRO Black Mountain Site Report by Duncan Marshall and Dr Robert Boden
A record of when information has been updated	1997, 2005 and 2013
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	The Australian National Insect Collection is housed in another building on the CSIRO Black Mountain Campus.



Entry 4: Blowfly Insectary Buildings 1 and 2 (Bldgs 123 and 132), Black Mountain, ACT



Building 132 c1933



Building 132 c2010

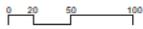
**NOTE: BUILDINGS
DEMOLISHED IN
MARCH 2015**

Description and Plan (including name and location)	Block 3 Section 2 Acton and Block 4 Section 85 Acton on Deposited Plan No. 8378 Street Address: Silo Road, Acton, ACT 2601 Site Plan showing heritage buildings on site located at end of table Building 123 and 132 – Bly fly Insectary Buildings
Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place	Place ID 105559 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0540 Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105559
Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements	The site is occupied on a 99 year Crown Lease. All buildings on the Black Mountain site are owned by the CSIRO.
Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place	The Blowfly Insectaries are extant survivors of a form of insectary no longer favoured. Open air insectaries such as these were used until the advent of constant temperature facilities in early 1970s. Note: These buildings were larger than most other insectaries of their time.
Sequential summary of the use of the place	1929 - 2015: CSIRO until their demolition in February/March 2015. The buildings were demolished due to structural disrepair. Reference EPBC 2011/5895 submission and approval.
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	The Blowfly Insectary Number 1 and Blowfly Insectary Number 2 (aka Buildings 123 and 132) established in 1929 are important for their association with the development of applied work on veterinary entomology and the biological control of weevils. Blowfly Insectary 2 was the first purpose built veterinary entomology laboratory in Australia (Criterion A4 Australian historic Themes 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology.) The insectaries are part of one of at least five scientific buildings or complexes established by the Commonwealth in the Australian Capital Territory as part of the early divisions of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The CSIR, established soon after Federation in 1901, was an initiative for scientific research instigated by the then new Commonwealth Government. It later became CSIRO, the major scientific research organisation in Australia with an international reputation. The insectaries provided focus as the location for important scientific research, in particular, the studies by Drs I and J Mackerras on the transmission of protozoan blood parasites of cattle by blood sucking flies. (Criterion A4, Australian Historic Themes: 4.3 Developing Institutions, 7.4 Federating Australia.) The insectaries are also of interest as they were, at the time, larger than any others in Australia. They are extant survivors of a form of insectary no longer favoured open air insectaries such as these were used until the advent of constant temperature facilities in the early 1970s. (Criterion D2 and B2.)
A record of other heritage listings	Nil

(provide register numbers)	
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values	N/A – The buildings have been demolished.
Property or information access restrictions/requirements	N/A - The buildings have been demolished.
Consultation requirements relating to the place	<p>Invitation for public comment was made during the submission and approval process for the demolition of the insectaries. Ref: EPBC 2011/5895 for more information.</p> <p>Note: An Interpretive study and archival recording was prepared by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd. Copies have been placed on file and are available for viewing on the CSIRO Black Mountain site.</p>
Relevant conservation documents or references	<p>2013 Heritage Assessment and Options Study 2010 prepared by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd</p> <p>2010 Structural Assessment of Building 123 and 132 by Advanced Structural Designs</p> <p>2005 CSIRO Black Mountain Heritage Study (Stage 1) prepared by Duncan Marshall, Madelaine Maple, Alistair Grinbergs, Brendan O’Keefe and Michael Pearson</p> <p>2005 Conservation Management Plan prepared by Duncan Marshall and Marilyn Truscott</p> <p>1997 Heritage Places on the CSIRO Black Mountain Site Report by Duncan Marshall and Dr Robert Boden</p>
A record of when information has been updated	1997, 2005 and 2013
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	The Australian National Insect Collection is housed in another building on the CSIRO Black Mountain Campus.

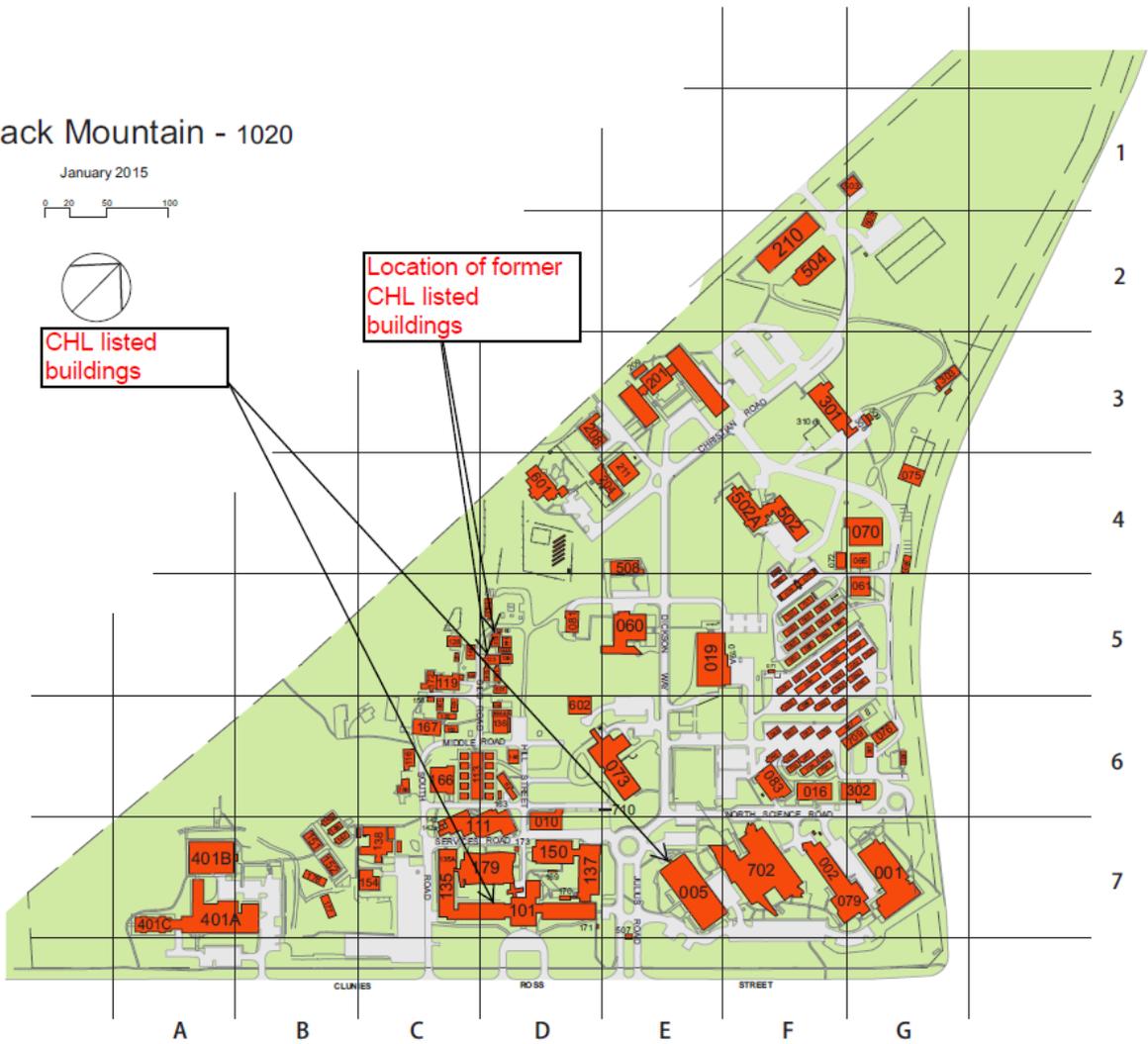
Black Mountain - 1020

January 2015



CHL listed buildings

Location of former CHL listed buildings



Entry 5: Phytotron Building, Black Mountain, ACT



External View



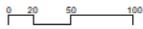
External View

Description and Plan (including name and location)	Block 3 Section 2 Acton and Block 4 Section 85 Acton on Deposited Plan No. 8378 Street Address: Clunies Ross Street, Acton, ACT 2601 Site Plan showing heritage buildings on site located at end of table Building 005 – Phytotron and Phenomics Centre
Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place	Place ID 105560 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0541 Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105560
Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements	The site is occupied on a 99 year Crown Lease. All buildings on the Black Mountain site are owned by the CSIRO.
Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place	The building has a row of glasshouses facing north with a masonry southern half containing a variety of other facilities. The building has four levels. The controlled environments for research are achieved in the 15 glasshouses as well as 400 refrigerated cabinets which are either used in conjunction with the glasshouses or located in another part of the building. The Phytotron seems to display some of the features of the Post-War International style, such as cubiform shapes in the patterning of the south elevation, plain, smooth wall surfaces, and external sun control hoods.
Sequential summary of the use of the place	1962 - Current: CSIRO
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	The CSIRO Phytotron, a building in which plants can be grown in controlled climatic conditions, was built in 1962, and was the third major phytotron in the world. As no further major phytotrons were developed after the 1970s, due to a change in the study of plant adaption, and with several other phytotrons now demolished, the CSIRO Phytotron is a rare, early surviving example of a large scale phytotron which combines glasshouses and controlled environment cabinets. (Criterion B2). The CSIRO Phytotron has been associated with the specific scientific work of the former Division of Plant Industry that included the study of pasture development diseases in tobacco and other crops, the analysis of the control of flowering plants, and the nature and improvement of yield potential. Some of this work is considered to be of international standing. The phytotron demonstrates a major step in the development of the scientific of plant adaptation to climate and other environmental variables with all previous studies conducted 'in the field'. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Themes 3.17 Inventing Devices, and 8.10.5 Advancing the knowledge in science and technology. The Phytotron is of importance as one of a group of major expensive scientific facilities of the post-war Commonwealth Government scientific endeavour that include the Parkes Radio Telescope, Homopolar Generator at ANU and the Lucas Heights reactor. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Themes 8.10.5: Advancing the knowledge in science and technology. Although influenced by the two preceding phytotrons in Pasadena, USA and Paris, France, the CSIRO design was the first to use large controlled temperature glass houses in combination with control environment cabinets. It has technical importance for its early use of solar panels. (Criterion F1).

	The Phytotron is important for its association with the designer Roy Grounds. Although not a major example of the Post-War modern architectural styles or Grounds' architectural work, it well demonstrates Grounds' design skills with its innovative laboratory functional features and the modern style architectural expression of the building with smooth wall surfaces and cubiform patterning in the sunhoods. (Criterion H1).
A record of other heritage listings (provide register numbers)	Nil
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values	N/A
Property or information access restrictions/requirements	The building is currently occupied by CSIRO. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services. For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au .
Consultation requirements relating to the place	N/A
Relevant conservation documents or references	2013 Heritage Issues Report and Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by Rappoport Pty Ltd 2005 CSIRO Black Mountain Heritage Study (Stage 1) prepared by Duncan Marshall, Madelaine Maple, Alistair Grinbergs, Brendan O'Keefe and Michael Pearson 2005 Conservation Management Plan prepared by Duncan Marshall and Marilyn Truscott 1997 Heritage Places on the CSIRO Black Mountain Site Report by Duncan Marshall and Dr Robert Boden
A record of when information has been updated	1997, 2005 and 2013
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	N/A

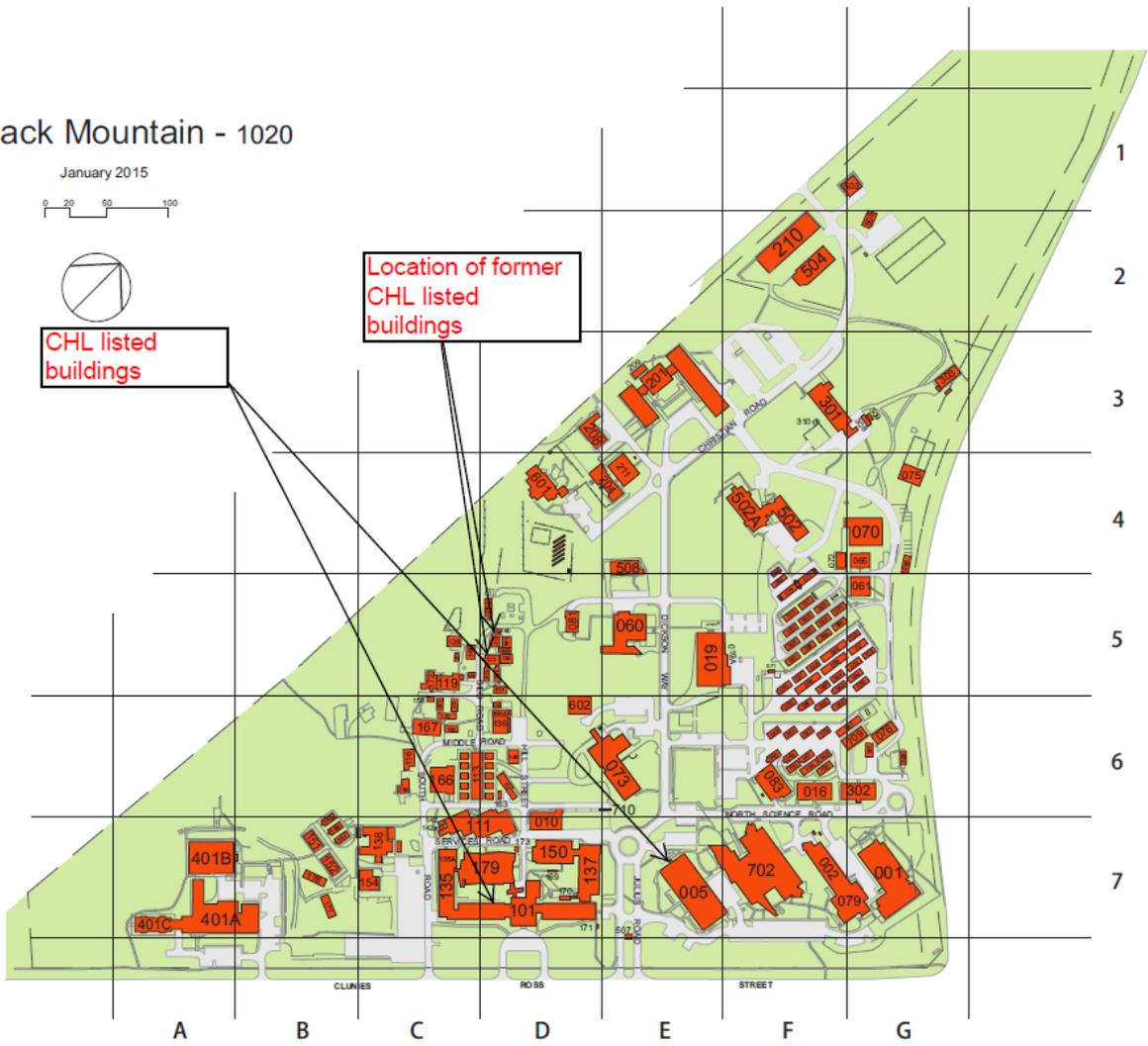
Black Mountain - 1020

January 2015



CHL listed buildings

Location of former CHL listed buildings



Entry 6: Gungahlin Homestead and Landscape, Crace, ACT



View of Homestead from bottom of carriage loop c1890



1860s Wing from West



1883 Wing from South West



Aerial Photo of site – including exotic trees

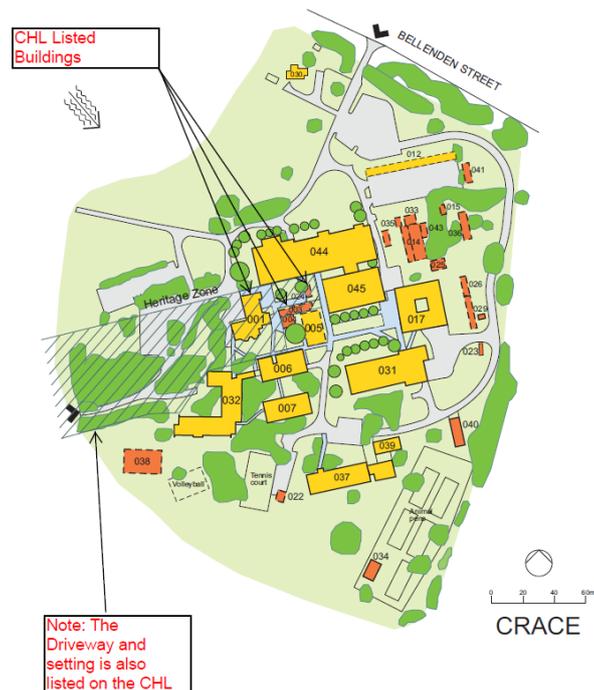


Gungahlin Homestead – Main Hall

<p>Description and Plan (including name and location)</p>	<p>Block 348 U.P. No. 5834, Gungahlin Street Address: Bellenden Street, Crace, ACT, 2911 Site Plan showing heritage buildings on site located at end of table Building 001 – Gungahlin Homestead Building 003 – Canteen Building 024 – Laundry House Meeting Room</p>
<p>Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place</p>	<p>Place ID 105434 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0048 Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105434</p>
<p>Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements</p>	<p>The site is currently leased by CSIRO. CSIRO has control of the site and is therefore responsible for heritage management.</p>
<p>Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place</p>	<p>The following features are considered intrinsic to the significance of the Gungahlin Homestead Precinct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings 1, 3 & 24 individually and as a group. • Wall and roof cladding, Building 3 & 24. • Original Windows and Doors, Building 1, 3 & 24. • Main staircase in Building 1, 1860 and 1880 wings. • Tiled floor to Building 1, entry hall and verandah. • Cedar skirtings, architraves, door and window frames and door leaves in Building 1. • Profiled ceiling in Building 1 entry hall. • T&G profiled timber ceilings to 1860 and 1880 verandahs Building 1. • Original carriageway and trees. • Courtyard space between Building 1, 3, 24 & 45 as an open space. • Original plaster and batten ceilings in Building 1. • The exotic trees of the driveway and adjacent to the east and south of Building 1 and 7. • The rural character of the site, setting for Gungahlin Homestead.

Sequential summary of the use of the place	<p>1828 - 1914: Private Individuals for construction/occupancy of residence and farming of land etc</p> <p>1915 - 1949: Commonwealth Government resumed land and leased to private individuals for occupancy of residence and farming of land etc</p> <p>1949 – 1953: Department of Interior gave property to Canberra university College for use as a residence for diplomatic cadets</p> <p>1953 - 2015: CSIRO</p> <p>2016 – Current: CSIRO staff and external Tenant</p>
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	<p>Gungahlin is a former pastoral property homestead landscape that has been adapted for use as a scientific wildlife research station. It comprises a complex of buildings, a carriage way and carriage loop with tree plantings, former garden areas, and former paddocks with dams and water race remnant. It is important for its ability to convey a history of rural property living within its current use as a national research station, encompassing major changes of homestead architecture resulting from economic booms. The 1862-65 rendered brick Georgian style northern section of the homestead, including interior detailing along with remaining historic outbuildings, the dam north of the carriageway that connects to the water race, all constructed during the property ownership of William Davis Jnr, portray the first major phase of rural property development. The grand sandstone Victorian style addition of 1883 that transformed the homestead complex into a rural mansion with fine interior detailing, a carriage way and carriage loop, demonstrates a period of economic rural prosperity during the ownership of Edward Crace. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Themes: 3.9 Farming for Commercial Profit.</p> <p>Gungahlin is important for its association with Federation, being one of three imposing rural mansions estates (along with Duntroon and Yarralumla) acquired by the Federal Government to provide for national institutions during a period when the Federal Government had limited funding for development. As with Duntroon and Yarralumla the complex retains the frontage and presence of the historic rural mansion as the focal feature of the building complex. (Criterion A4). Australian historic Themes: 4.3, Developing Institutions, 7.4 Federating Australia.</p> <p>The Gungahlin complex is one of a few two-storey late 19th century country estates of the pre-Canberra rural district that remains and demonstrates periods of rural prosperity and comfort in its scale and style. (Criterion B2).</p> <p>The former homestead building including interior details exhibits the Victorian Georgian styles in the early northern section and a simplified Victorian Tudor style in the southern sandstone addition. The curving carriage way and tear drop shaped carriage loop leading to the homestead on a rise are typical of the picturesque rural estate layout. The choice of trees from the various period plantings, the spatial arrangement and style of the historic outbuildings and choice of fabric, all demonstrate typical period styles form eras of development. (Criterion D2).</p> <p>The former homestead with its double bay windows, ashlar rough cut stone work, location on natural rise, is a visual focal feature which is enhanced by the approach along the former carriage bay now enclosed by suckering elms. (Criterion E1)</p> <p>The sandstone wing of the homestead, believed to have been designed by John Gregory Crace is acknowledged for its period design style and interior detailing. The spatial arrangement of the nineteenth century structures with nearby twentieth century laboratory buildings has been mostly successfully achieved by building layouts that respect the building configuration of historic outbuildings around a courtyard, and by their low rise form which do not conflict with the focal feature importance of the historic homestead. The exception is the Laboratory Research Support building which extends beyond the eastern front of the homestead and impacts the carriage loop. (Criterion F1).</p> <p>The complex has a strong association with nineteenth century rural families Davis and Crace and the long term lessee J F Watson, all important in the local community. (Criterion H1).</p>
A record of other heritage listings (provide register numbers)	Nil
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values	Ref 2014 Heritage Management Plan for history of site and building changes.

Property or information access restrictions/requirements	The site is currently occupied by CSIRO and external tenants. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services. For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au.
Consultation requirements relating to the place	Formal consultation occurred during public consultation phase of finalising the 2014 Heritage Management Plan. No other consultation occurred.
Relevant conservation documents or references	2014 Heritage Management Plan prepared by Eric Martin & Associates – <i>supersedes previous Heritage Management Plans</i>
A record of when information has been updated	1982 – Conservation Plan 2004 – Conservation Management Plan 2014 – Heritage Management Plan
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	None known.



Entry 7: Gungahlin Complex, Crace, ACT



View of Homestead from bottom of carriage loop c1890



1860s Wing from West



1883 Wing from South West



Aerial Photo of site – including exotic trees

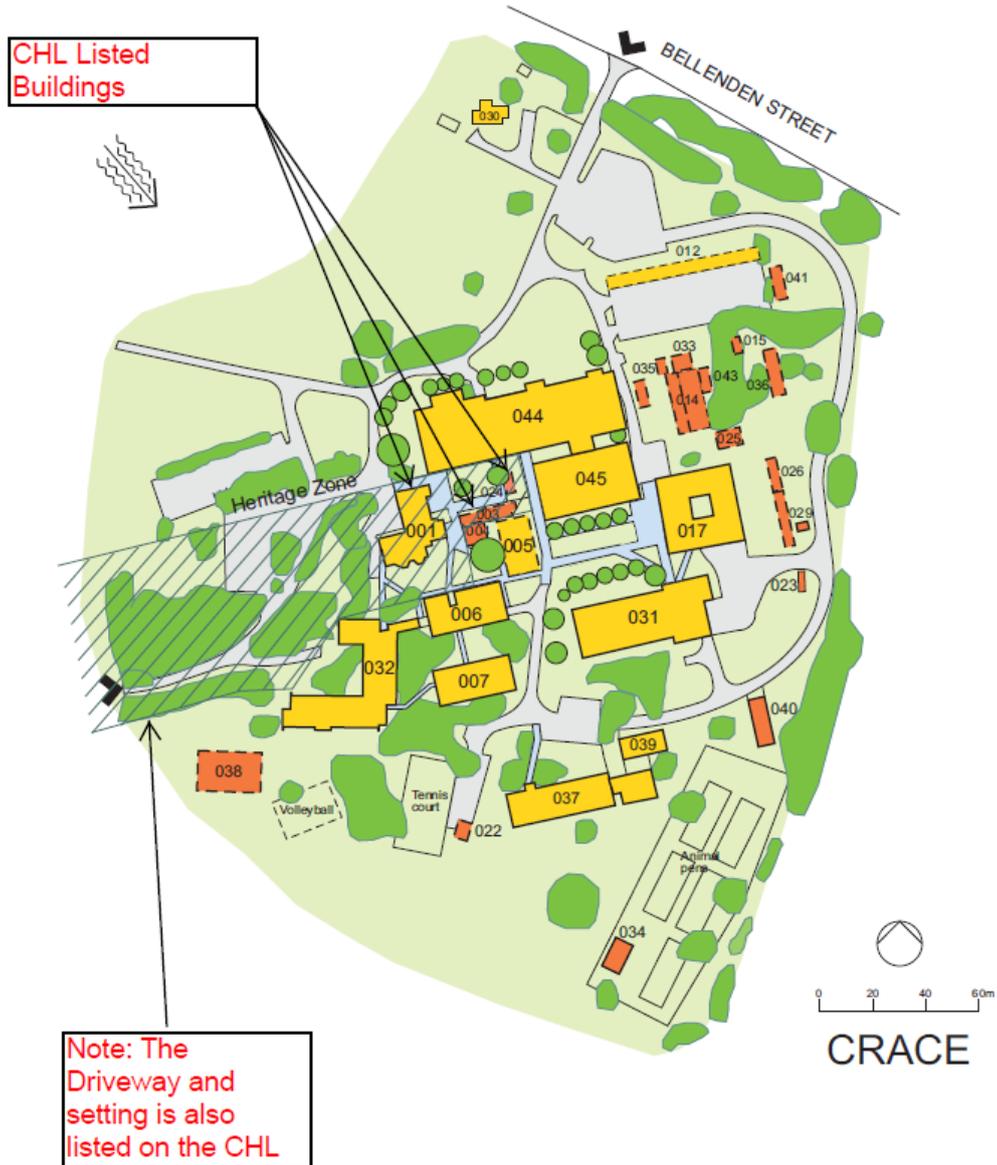


Gungahlin Homestead – Main Hall

<p>Description and Plan (including name and location)</p>	<p>Block 348 U.P. No. 5834, Gungahlin Street Address: Bellenden Street, Crace, ACT, 2911 Site Plan showing heritage buildings on site located at end of table Building 001 – Gungahlin Homestead Building 003 – Canteen Building 024 – Laundry House Meeting Room</p>
<p>Discrete Heritage place identification number for each place</p>	<p>Place ID 105437 - Place File No: 8/01/000/0048 Ref: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=state%3DACT%3Blist_code%3DCHL%3Blegal_status%3D35%3Bkeyword_PD%3D0%3Bkeyword_SS%3D0%3Bkeyword_PH%3D0;place_id=105437</p>
<p>Details of ownership or other tenure arrangements</p>	<p>The site is currently leased by CSIRO. CSIRO has control of the site and is therefore responsible for heritage management.</p>
<p>Summary description of any significant physical characteristics and elements of the place</p>	<p>The following features are considered intrinsic to the significance of the Gungahlin Homestead Precinct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings 1, 3 & 24 individually and as a group. • Wall and roof cladding, Building 3 & 24. • Original Windows and Doors, Building 1, 3 & 24. • Main staircase in Building 1, 1860 and 1880 wings. • Tiled floor to Building 1, entry hall and verandah. • Cedar skirtings, architraves, door and window frames and door leaves in Building 1. • Profiled ceiling in Building 1 entry hall. • T&G profiled timber ceilings to 1860 and 1880 verandahs Building 1. • Original carriageway and trees. • Courtyard space between Building 1, 3, 24 & 45 as an open space. • Original plaster and batten ceilings in Building 1. • The exotic trees of the driveway and adjacent to the east and south of Building 1 and 7. • The rural character of the site, setting for Gungahlin Homestead.

Sequential summary of the use of the place	<p>1828 - 1914: Private Individuals for construction/occupancy of residence and farming of land etc</p> <p>1915 - 1949: Commonwealth Government resumed land and leased to private individuals for occupancy of residence and farming of land etc</p> <p>1949 – 1953: Department of Interior gave property to Canberra University College for use as a residence for diplomatic cadets</p> <p>1953 - 2015: CSIRO</p> <p>2016 – Current: CSIRO staff and external Tenant</p>
Statement of significance, identifying heritage values and specifying any that are Commonwealth Heritage Values	<p>Gungahlin is a former pastoral property homestead landscape that has been adapted for use as a scientific wildlife research station. It comprises a complex of buildings, a carriage way and carriage loop with tree plantings, former garden areas, and former paddocks with dams and water race remnant. It is important for its ability to convey a history of rural property living within its current use as a national research station, encompassing major changes of homestead architecture resulting from economic booms. The 1862-65 rendered brick Georgian style northern section of the homestead, including interior detailing along with remaining historic outbuildings, the dam north of the carriageway that connects to the water race, all constructed during the property ownership of William Davis Jnr, portray the first major phase of rural property development. The grand sandstone Victorian style addition of 1883 that transformed the homestead complex into a rural mansion with fine interior detailing, a carriage way and carriage loop, demonstrates a period of economic rural prosperity during the ownership of Edward Crace. (Criterion A4) Australian Historic Themes: 3.9 Farming for Commercial Profit.</p> <p>Gungahlin is important for its association with Federation, being one of three imposing rural mansions estates (along with Duntroon and Yarralumla) acquired by the Federal Government to provide for national institutions during a period when the Federal Government had limited funding for development. As with Duntroon and Yarralumla the complex retains the frontage and presence of the historic rural mansion as the focal feature of the building complex. (Criterion A4). Australian historic Themes: 4.3, Developing Institutions, 7.4 Federating Australia.</p> <p>The Gungahlin complex is one of a few two-storey late 19th century country estates of the pre-Canberra rural district that remains and demonstrates periods of rural prosperity and comfort in its scale and style. (Criterion B2).</p> <p>The former homestead building including interior details exhibits the Victorian Georgian styles in the early northern section and a simplified Victorian Tudor style in the southern sandstone addition. The curving carriage way and tear drop shaped carriage loop leading to the homestead on a rise are typical of the picturesque rural estate layout. The choice of trees from the various period plantings, the spatial arrangement and style of the historic outbuildings and choice of fabric, all demonstrate typical period styles form eras of development. (Criterion D2).</p> <p>The former homestead with its double bay windows, ashlar rough cut stone work, location on natural rise, is a visual focal feature which is enhanced by the approach along the former carriage bay now enclosed by suckering elms. (Criterion E1)</p> <p>The sandstone wing of the homestead, believed to have been designed by John Gregory Crace is acknowledged for its period design style and interior detailing. The spatial arrangement of the nineteenth century structures with nearby twentieth century laboratory buildings has been mostly successfully achieved by building layouts that respect the building configuration of historic outbuildings around a courtyard, and by their low rise form which do not conflict with the focal feature importance of the historic homestead. The exception is the Laboratory Research Support building which extends beyond the eastern front of the homestead and impacts the carriage loop. (Criterion F1).</p> <p>The complex has a strong association with nineteenth century rural families Davis and Crace and the long term lessee J F Watson, all important in the local community. (Criterion H1).</p>
A record of other heritage listings (provide register numbers)	Nil
Dates and natures of any works, maintenance or other activity that is relevant to conservation of heritage values	Ref 2014 Heritage Management Plan for history of site and building changes.

Property or information access restrictions/requirements	The site is currently occupied by CSIRO and external tenants. Access is limited and must be arranged through CSIRO Business and Infrastructure Services. For access to this premises, please e-mail PropertyManager@csiro.au.
Consultation requirements relating to the place	Formal consultation occurred during public consultation phase of finalising the 2014 Heritage Management Plan. No other consultation occurred.
Relevant conservation documents or references	2014 Heritage Management Plan prepared by Eric Martin & Associates – <i>supersedes previous Heritage Management Plans</i>
A record of when information has been updated	1982 – Conservation Plan 2004 – Conservation Management Plan 2014 – Heritage Management Plan
Records of any objects that are significant by association with the place, indicating their current location and/or archived records of particular importance to the heritage values of the place	None known.



ATTACHMENT F – CSIRO PROPOSED WORKS TO HERITAGE PLACES 2016 – 2026

Intentionally Deleted

ATTACHMENT G – CSIRO SITES PLANNED FOR DIVESTMENT 2016 – 2026

Intentionally Deleted

**ATTACHMENT H – PROGRAM FOR HERITAGE
ASSESSMENT REPORTS (HAPs)
AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLANS (HMPs)**

Intentionally Deleted

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